FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Vol. XVII, No. 848 January 24-30, 1957

Week in Headlines

International

Israel refused to withdraw from 2 Egyptian areas, restore old armistice; Hammarskjöld report disapproved of Israel's position.

U.S. House passed Eisenhower Doctrine resolution; Senate Coms. voted probe of U.S. Mid-East policy since 1947 as Dems. continued anti-Dulles drive.

Indian state established in Kashmir; UN Security Council renewed call for Kashmir plebiscite.

Hungary increased arrests of Govt.'s critics; UN Assembly group heard Hungarian refugees testify.

United States

Eisenhower asked Congress for $2 billion school-building program.

Economic Report found prosperity high, outlook good.

Senate Com. probed alleged racketeering in Teamsters union; Teamster officials defied questioners & AFL-CIO orders to expel invokers of 5th Amend.

3 seized as Soviet spies.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt & Israel

Israeli Withdrawal Offer. Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion stated minimum conditions Jan. 23 for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip & Sharm el Sheikh area of southern Sinai [see p. 17B1-E3]. He told the Knesset (Parlt.) in Jerusalem that Israel would evacuate the Gaza Strip under (a) "suitable arrangements" with the UN for Israeli administration of Gaza public services & economic development, and (b) enforcement of internal security in the Gaza area by Israeli police. Ben-Gurion offered withdrawal from Sharm el Sheikh if (a) Israeli ships were guaranteed passage through the Gulf of Aqaba by a treaty with Egypt, Jordan & Saudi Arabia, or (b) UN Emergency Forces occupied the sector pending "special arrangement" with Israel. [See p. 17E3]

Ben-Gurion, whose rejection of further withdrawals without guarantees was upheld Jan. 23 by a 54-7 Knesset confidence vote, asserted that "Israel is prepared" to sign "an agreement of nonbelligerency & mutual non-aggression" with Egypt. The proposed agreement, he said, would replace the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice accord, which "has been violated and broken and is beyond repair." He opposed suggestions for UNEF occupation of the Gaza Strip as detrimental to Israeli security but urged the UN "to prepare a plan for the permanent settlement of the [Arab] refugee problem."

Hammarskjöld Report. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, reporting to the Gen. Assembly in New York Jan. 25 on the progress of Israeli withdrawals, said that Israel had "not fully complied with the requests" of the Gen. Assembly. He rejected Israeli requests (contained in an Israeli aide memoire of Jan. 23) for UN security guarantees prior to complete withdrawal. He asserted that the Israeli-Egyptian armistice agreement remained "in force until a peaceful settlement" was achieved and that "reaffirmation" of the armistice "would be a valuable step toward" the "establishment of peaceful conditions in the region." [See p. 17C1, C2]

Hammarskjöld's views on UN powers & responsibilities in the main areas of Israeli-Egyptian friction:

Gaza Strip—The UN "cannot condone a change of the status juris resulting from military action contrary to the Charter." The "status juris prior to such military action" must be "re-established by a withdrawal of troops." "The use of [UN] military force," except under Charter Art. VIII, "requires the consent of the states in which the force is to operate." Although the Gaza Strip was not Egyptian territory, the 1949 armistice did vest control of the area in Egypt; therefore, "deployment of UNEF in Gaza, under the resolutions of the Gen. Assembly, would have to be on the same basis as its deployment along the armistice line in the Sinai Peninsula. Any broader function . . . would require the consent of Egypt."

Gulf of Aqaba & Suez—Compliance by both parties with the 1949 armistice would end Egypt's claim to impede shipping under belligerency rights. Further, although the Gulf of Aqaba's "international significance" may "justify the right of innocent passage" for Israeli shipping, the Intl. Law Comm. had "reserved considerations" on "the legal position of straits forming part of the territorial sea of one or more states & constituting the sole means of access to the port of another state"—in this case, Israel's port of Elath. The Security Council ruled on the Suez Canal question in its 1951 resolution calling "upon Egypt to terminate the restrictions on the passage of international shipping." [See Vol. XI, p. 283F]

Belligerency & Raids—The 1949 armistice agreement "provides that no aggressive action by the armed forces" of either state shall be directed at "the people or the armed forces of the other." The armistice thus approached "a nonaggression pact, providing for full & mutual abstention from belligerent acts." The agreement detailed disposition of Egyptian & Israeli forces & barred striking forces near the frontier. In addition, the UNEF is now "deployed at the dividing line between the forces of Israel & Egypt." Use of the UNEF on both sides of the border "would require a new decision by the Gen. Assembly" to let the UNEF "assume the duties of the Truce Supervisory Org." Egypt had informed the UN of its desire that "all raids & incursions across the armistice line, in both directions, be brought to an end, and that [UN] auxiliary organizations afford executive assistance."

Israeli Reaction. Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesmen rejected Hammarskjöld's report Jan. 27 as "negative & inconstructive." The Israeli statement, made after Ben-Gurion's Cabt. had rejected Hammarskjöld's view & voted Jan. 27 to begin planning Gaza Strip development, charged that "Hammarskjöld does no more than seek to restore the regime which has already ended in disaster." If Egypt would join Israel in signing "a nonbelligerency agreement," the "whole picture would be changed immediately," Israeli officials said.

U.S. Position. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. told the assembly Jan. 28 that it was "essential" that UNEF units occupy Sharm el Sheikh to assure "the separation of Egyptian & Israeli land & sea forces" until "peaceful conditions" were imposed on the Gulf of Aqaba. Lodge asserted that the UN "would not be satisfied with the return to the unsatisfactory conditions which helped to bring about the recent hostilities." He said that the UN could offer Israel guarantees only "after Israel completes the withdrawal . . . behind the armistice line." [See p. 17G2]

Soviet Reaction. Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min., warned Jan. 29 that UN agreement to "the demands of Israel" would constitute a reward to "an aggressor for his invasion of Egypt" and encourage "further aggressions." He branded proposals to expand the UNEF "into a permanent occupation force positioned

REFERENCES In brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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in certain key areas of Egyptian territory" as attempts to "pressure" Egypt & "re-establish colonialism" in the Middle East. [See p. 17G2-C3]

Egyptian Reaction. Egyptian officials objected to Hammarskjöld's report Jan. 28 as failing to demand immediate & unconditional Israeli withdrawals from Egyptian territory. The Egyptians renewed threats to halt clearance work in the Suez Canal & take new military action against Israel if the UN did not force Israelis to leave Egyptian areas. Peiping Radio said Jan. 24 that Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser had told Red Chinese reporters in Cairo that efforts to internationalize the Gaza Strip would "lead to new troubles in this area." [See p. 3G2]

Refugees & PWs. Egypt released 11 prominent leaders of the Egyptian Jewish community Jan. 23 & promised that 60-70 other Jews interned for 3 mos. would be freed. Charles H. Jordan, Amer. Joint Distribution Com. Dir.-Gen., said in Athens Jan. 23 that 10,025 Jews had left Egypt Nov. 30-Jan. 23. [See p. 17F3]

Israel disclosed Jan. 24 that Egyptian-born Archimandrite Yoakim el Antoni, 45, Coptic Christian leader in Israel, had been detained since Nov. 14 & would be tried as an Egyptian spy. [See Vol. XV, p. 419A2]

Eisenhower Doctrine

House Action. A joint resolution implementing the Eisenhower Doctrine was adopted by the U.S. House of Reps. Jan. 30 by 355-61 (188 D. & 167 R. for, 35 D. & 26 R. against).

H. J. Res. 117 was approved under bipartisan leadership of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) & minority leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.) after an attempt to send it back to committee had been defeated, 191-45. The House had voted by 262-146 Jan. 29 to consider the resolution under rules barring amendments from the House floor. [See pp. 18D3-19A1]

The House Forgn. Affairs Com. had recommended the measure for passage Jan. 24 by 24-2 (one abstention, 5 votes unrecorded). Minor changes made in the measure by the Forgn. Affairs Com., all with Pres. Eisenhower's approval: (1) If the President took military action in the Mid-East, he would act to "the greatest extent" possible through the UN; (2) the aid authorization would end in fiscal 1957; (3) Mr. Eisenhower would report on the program semi-annually; (4) The program could be ended by a simple Congressional resolution. [See p. 2D-E1]

Before concluding hearings Jan. 24, the Forgn. Affairs Com. made public a letter from ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman reiterating his support for the measure even though it was "indefinite & incomplete." The Forgn. Affairs Com. report, issued Jan. 26, called for the Admin. to act "boldly" to deal with "the fundamental problems of the Middle East," among them the Arab-Israeli, Suez Canal & Arab refugee questions. (70 House Dems. issued an open letter to State Secy. John Foster Dulles Jan. 24 urging that the U.S. seek "some assurance" against a "return to the conditions" that preceded the British-French & Israeli military actions against Egypt.) [See p. 10D2]

Senate Probe. The Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms., meeting jointly Jan. 29, voted, 30-0, to begin an investigation of U.S. Mid-Eastern policy from Jan. 1946 to the present. The 2 groups approved a modified motion, submitted by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) & supported by Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), separating the Mid-East policy probe from Senate action on the Eisenhower Doctrine. Johnson acquired Republican support for the motion Jan. 28 by acceding to GOP demands that the investigation be carried back from 1952 (Fulbright's original proposal) to 1946 and cover both Truman & Eisenhower Admin. policy.

State Secy. Dulles said Jan. 29 that he would "welcome" the Senate investigation on condition it did not "breach the confidence" of leaders of "friendly nations" and included a study of the Truman Admin.'s Mid-East policy. Dulles had accepted Jan. 28 Johnson's demand that relevant Congressional committees be informed of the location & nature of Mid-East aid projects 15 days before use of the Eisenhower Doctrine's economic provisions.

Anti-Dulles Drive. Approval of the Senate probe of Mid-East policy had followed mounting Dem. criticism of Dulles. Fulbright said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" Jan. 27 that he would oppose passage of the Eisenhower Doctrine unless the Senate approved a probe of Dulles' Mid-East policies. Fulbright rejected as "premature" suggestions that Dems. hoped to force Dulles' resignation. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) asserted that Dulles' usefulness had been curtailed by Congress' "growing lack of confidence" in his policies. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) said on ABC-TV's "Press Conference" Jan. 27 that Dulles had "lost the confidence of many in Congress" & "of our allies."

Fulbright first served demands for a review of Dulles' Mid-East policies in joint sessions of the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. Jan. 24. Dulles, questioned by Sen. Richard B. Russell, Armed Services Com. chrmn., conceded that Pres. Eisenhower still had available $75 million in a special fund for unrestricted use in the Mid-East. In reply to Russell's contention that the Admin. had not justified its need for further unrestricted Mid-East aid funds, Dulles charged that Russell had asked that the U.S. "pinpoint" its Mid-East aims & "telegraph its punches." Dulles warned that without passage of the aid authorization, Congress would be risking loss of the Mid-East "in a great & maximum disaster." [See pp. 10E3-11A1]

Fulbright, reading from a prepared statement, charged Jan. 24 that Dulles had "emphasized the economic distress" of oil-rich Saudi Arabia, Iran & Iraq. He warned that should Congress sign a "blank check for the Admin. to do what it pleases with our soldiers & with our money," it would be giving a "vote of confidence" to present U.S. foreign policy which, Fulbright asserted, had been marked by a "disastrous & remarkable collapse of our relations with our closest allies." Fulbright, backed by Dem. Sens. Humphrey & Wayne Morse (Ore.) and opposed by Republican Sens. Alexander Wiley (Wis.) & H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), demanded a review of Dulles' Mid-East policies "since the time when he visited Gen. [Mohammed] Naguib in Cairo & gave him a silver-plated pistol." [See Vol. XII, p. 151A-B]

Dulles vs. Probe. Dulles warned in the Senate hearings Jan. 25 that "nothing would so irreparably damage the relations" between the U. S. & its allies as would a prolonged Senate probe of U.S. foreign policy. He warned that the Fulbright probe would "open all the old wounds" and that delays in passage of the Eisenhower Doctrine would make "infinitely more difficult" the problem of halting the USSR's influence in the Mid-East. Soviet control of the region, Dulles said, would bring "the inevitability of a world war."

Dulles told the Senate committees Jan. 25 that: (1) The U.S. had received an "urgent, desperate plea" from Turkey, Pakistan, Iran & Iraq for assurances of US aid in event of a Soviet attack on the METO group; (2) the U.S. had not joined the METO (Baghdad) Pact so as to avoid being "embroiled in Arab politics"; (3) it was "conceivable" that Eisenhower Doctrine funds could be used in the future to bolster Nasser's Egyptian Govt. [see p. 11A1]; (4) U.S. participation in the UN vote against Britain, France & Israel had impaired British & French prestige in the Mid-East, but had not raised Nasser's standing.

(Questioned on proposed development of the Eisenhower Doctrine in concert with Britain & France, Dulles replied Jan. 25 that if "I were an American boy . . . I'd rather not have a French [or] British soldier beside me. . . ." Dulles later explained that he meant that French & British troops could be used more advantageously in European than Mid-Eastern defense. A State Dept. statement affirmed Jan. 25 that, compared to British & French troops, there are "none we value more highly as allies.")

Resolutions. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) introduced Jan. 29 a resolution embodying the Eisenhower Doctrine's principal military & economic provisions but calling for closer U.S. policy coordination with UN moves in the Mid-East. The Mansfield resolution urged U.S. action in the UN

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Gen. Assembly for creation of a UN Special Comm. on Arms Traffic in the Middle East. It called for Mr. Eisenhower to recommend to Congress an aid program that would "facilitate a settlement of the Suez dispute & the Arab-Israel conflict." [See p. 18E3]

8 Senators—Republicans Jacob K. Javits & Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Wm. Langer (N.D.) & J. Glenn Beall (Md.) and Dems. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) & John J. Sparkman (Ala.)—submitted a resolution Jan. 29 calling for Pres. Eisenhower to "support effective action" both in & out of the UN to guarantee an end to Mid-Eastern border raids & the blocking of international waterways. The resolution urged that the U.S. support use of the UN Emergency Force to "separate the forces of Israel & Egypt" & prevent guerrilla raids.

'Ike' Defends Dulles. Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference Jan. 30 that he had "no reason whatsoever" to change his opinion that Dulles was the best State Secy. "I have ever known." Mr. Eisenhower, replying to Dem. criticism, said that Dulles had "acquired a wisdom & experience & knowledge that I think is possessed by no man—no other man in the world." The President had attended a luncheon meeting of GOP Senators Jan. 29 to make clear his support for Dulles. [See Vol. XVI, p. 28B1]

Mr. Eisenhower told a press conference Jan. 23 that Congressional delay of his Mid-East program's economic provisions, even with approval of its military authorization, "would destroy what we are trying to do" in the Middle East. The President said that details on disposition of the program's $200 million aid pool must await findings of his special Mid-East mission, "which cannot leave until the resolution has been passed" [see p. 1D2]. The President said that the U.S. "must" help with Mid-Eastern development because it could not "wage the peace merely with arms."

The President also told newsmen Jan. 23 that the U.S. regarded "smaller [nuclear] weapons as an almost routine part of our equipment nowadays" and "would almost have to use them" in event of Mid-Eastern hostilities in view of "the way our forces are organized in that area." He conceded that he might already have the power needed to commit U.S. forces in the Mid-East, but he asserted that he wanted "an expression of the convictions of the vast portion of the American people. . . ."

Saud Visit. Saudi Arabian King Saud arrived in New York Jan. 29 for a state visit to the U.S. & talks with Pres. Eisenhower. Saud was greeted by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge, senior Arab diplomats & UN officials and a U.S. Navy escort after N.Y.C. Mayor Robert F. Wagner & N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman had refused him a formal city or state welcome. Wagner Jan. 28 had termed Saud anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic & a condoner of slavery and said that he "is not the kind of person we want to officially recognize in New York City." [See p. 18A-C2]

Saud, after addressing the UN Gen. Assembly & spending the night in New York Jan. 29, flew to Washington, where he was greeted Jan. 30 by Pres. Eisenhower at the airport and in the city by crowds of Govt. employes on extended lunch hours. Saud, who had visited the U.S. as a crown prince in 1947, was the first foreign ruler to be welcomed at the airport by Pres. Eisenhower. The President, in a Jan. 30 news conference, "deplored" any "discourtesy shown to a visitor who comes to us" to "see whether he can assist in ameliorating difficulties." [See p. 6E1; Vol. VII, 303C]

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Yemen. Sporadic fighting continued between Yemeni and British-led Aden Protectorate troops & tribesmen Jan. 23-30. Sherif Hussein Bin Ahmed Am Muhsin, ruler of the British-protected Beihan tribal state, appealed for additional British reinforcements Jan. 23. He warned that Beihan could be overrun by Yemenis reported massing near their common frontier. A company of British troops had arrived in Beihan Jan. 21. [See p. 19A2]

Yemen charged Jan. 28 that British troops had wounded 10 Yemenis Jan. 27 in an attack on Qataba, near the Aden border. Western newsmen, admitted by Yemen Jan. 26 to observe the fighting, denied Jan. 28 a Yemeni charge that British jets had strafed troops, "terrorizing" Qataba.

Britain formally demanded Jan. 28 that Yemen "cease forthwith" its "aggressions" against the Aden area. A British note charged that Yemenis had attacked Aden's airport near Dhala. The British State Secy. for Scotland, John Scott Maclay, charged in Parlt. Jan. 23 that increased Yemeni raids had shown "that some outside body is influencing them." [See p. 11E3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Kashmir. The Indian-occupied sector of the State of Jammu & Kashmir formally became a part of India Jan. 26, India's 7th Republic (Independence) Day. A newly-effective Kashmir Constitution provided for election of a regular state legislature and permanently barred any bill or amendment that would alter Kashmir's status as an Indian state. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444G2]

In Pakistan, rioters protesting the Indian action stoned the Indian High Comm. offices in Karachi & Hyderabad and burned effigies of Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru. [See Vol. XVI, p. 227C3]

A UN Security Council resolution, adopted Jan. 24 by 10-0 (USSR abstaining), had renewed UN calls for disposition of the Kashmir problem through a "free & impartial plebiscite under the auspices" of the UN. The resolution was co-sponsored by Australia, Britain, Colombia, Cuba & the U.S. [See Vol. VIII, p. 126L]

Indian UN delegation chief V. K. Krishna Menon, in a 7-hr. 48-min. speech Jan. 23-24 (longest ever made in the Security Council), said that India had not been a party to the Kashmir resolution & would not consider it binding. He asserted that no UN plebiscite could change the fact of Kashmir's accession to India.

Pakistani Forgn. Min. Malik Firoz Khan Noon urged the council Jan. 23 to order withdrawal of both Indian & Pakistani forces from Kashmir. Noon, in calling for the council session Jan. 16, had warned that there was imminent danger of a Kashmir revolt unless the UN acted to hold an immediate plebiscite. Noon urged that a UN force be sent to Kashmir "at once" to face Indian troops reportedly massing on the frontier.

Hungary. A UN Gen. Assembly investigating committee met with prominent Hungarian escapees in New York Jan. 28-29 to hear testimony on Soviet intervention in Hungary [see pp. 11G3-12A1]. Anna Kethly, State Min. in the deposed Imre Nagy Govt., appealed to the group Jan. 28 for UN action to free Hungary from Soviet rule, financial aid for a restored Nagy Govt. & expulsion of the present Hungarian UN delegation [see Vol. XVI, p. 404D2]. Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly, ex-rebel cmndr. for Budapest, told the committee Jan. 29 that the USSR had armed Hungary to serve as an advance Soviet base "in the event of an attack on Western Europe" [see Vol. XVI, p. 435B2]. Joseph Koevago, ex-Budapest mayor (1945-47, 1956), reproached the UN Jan. 29 for mere "factfinding" action on Hungary.

The Hungarian Govt. confirmed Jan. 25 that 8 of Hungary's leading writers & journalists (Domoskolos Varga, Tibor Kardos, Balazs Lengyel, Tyula Hay, Zoltan Zelk, Pal Loescei, Sandor Novovaczky, Gabor Folly) had been arrested Jan. 20 on "suspicion of having carried out counter-revolutionary activities." The Govt. suspended the Fed. of Hungarian Writers and Natl. Assn. of Hungarian Journalists Jan. 20. [See Vol. XVI, p. 367F2]

Bela Kovacs resigned as Secy. Gen. of the Hungarian Smallholders Party Jan. 14 to protest policies of Premier Janos Kadar's regime. The Petofi (formerly Natl. Peasant) Party announced its dissolution Jan. 12 in a similar protest. [See p. 5C1]

The Hungarian Govt. expelled John MacCormac, "N.Y. Times" correspondent, Jan. 15 and Michael Weigall, 27, (Reuters) & Raimund Hoerhager, 46, ("Sueddeutsche Zeitung") Jan. 17. AP correspondent Endre Marton, his wife, Ilona, & their 2 children said on arrival in Vienna Jan. 22 that they had left Hungary to avoid rearrest [see Vol. XVI, pp. 417G2, 291D3]. Hungary expelled Col. James Cowley, British military attaché in Budapest, Jan. 18. Britain demanded Jan. 23 that Hungary recall its military & air attaché, Col. Bela Nagy.

Tito Visit. The Belgrade CP newspaper "Borba" said Jan. 29 that a proposed U.S. visit by Yugoslav Pres. Tito "would lose its purpose" in view of opposition raised by "well-known negative forces" in Washington. "Borba" said some U.S. politicians opposed to the visit had referred to

Tito in "indecent & insulting" language. It urged that the Eisenhower Admin. "dissociate itself from the anti-Yugoslav campaign." (Reps. Gordon L. McDonough [R., Calif.], Kenneth B. Keating [R., N.Y.], Ray J. Madden [R., Ind.] & John W. McCormack [D., Mass.] had circulated a petition in Congress Jan. 26 protesting a Tito visit to the U.S. State Secy. Dulles had said Des. 19 that "it would serve a useful purpose if there were a visit [to the U.S.] from Marshal Tito.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 429C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Economic Report

Situation Good. Pres. Eisenhower told Congress in his annual Economic Report Jan. 23 that the U.S. was enjoying a rising "over-all prosperity" and could expect this situation to "be extended into the months ahead." But he warned that "allowances must be made" for "uncertainties" stemming from the international situation & rising prices. [See Vol. XVI, p. 27D2-E3]

Mr. Eisenhower reported that the national output of goods & services (gross national product) had risen from $390½ billion in 1955 to a record $412 billion in 1956 "despite a decrease . . . in automobile production & home construction" & some other economic activity. "About half the increase represented a gain in physical output, and the remainder reflected moderately higher prices," he said. He indicated that the price rise was caused by wage increases out-distancing improvements in productivity. As a result, "profit margins & total profits in many industries were reduced by rising costs."

Avoiding Inflation. The President insisted that government should not have to shoulder the full burden of avoiding inflation. He pointed out that 2 years of anti-inflationary budgetary & monetary policies followed by the Govt. had not averted a "moderate" rise in prices.

Business & labor "have the responsibility to reach agreements on wages & other labor benefits that are fair to the rest of the community as well as to those persons immediately involved," he said. Negotiated raises "should be consistent with productivity prospects & with the maintenance of a stable dollar. And businesses must recognize the broad public interest" in their prices.

Government's Role. Mr. Eisenhower conceded that government had a proper role in "preserving & strengthening the institutions of competitive enterprise." Government, he said, must: (1) "pursue policies that give positive encouragement to the spirit of enterprise & protect the essential incentives to work," save & invest; (2) "exercise a strict discipline over its expenditures and . . . take in taxes no more than absolutely necessary of the incomes of individuals & businesses"; (3) "curb monopolistic tendencies & strive for conditions in which individuals, new methods & new products have an opportunity to prove themselves in fair competition"; (4) "pursue policies that facilitate the adjustments to advancing technology & changing consumer demands that are essential in a dynamic society"; (5) "pursue policies that will help maintain high levels of production & employment and contribute toward achieving the goal of an expanding & widely shared national income, earned in dollars of stable buying power."

Recommendations. The President made 41 recommendations, most of which he had proposed in previous messages, for action by Congress or states & localities. Among them:

- One-yr. extension of the corporation income tax rate & of excise tax rates on autos, cigarettes & liquor. [See p. 22C-D3]
- "Permit regulated investment companies holding their assets in state & local securities to pass through to their stockholders the tax-exempt status of the income. . . . "
- "Empower the Atty. General in anti-trust cases to issue civil investigative demands for the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings."
- "Require advance notification to the anti-trust agencies of proposed mergers . . . likely to have a significant effect on competition."
- Authorize the FTC "to restrain mergers by . . . preliminary injunction before a complaint is filed."
- Extend the Small Business Act.
- Authorize U.S. membership in the Org. for Trade Cooperation & full U.S. participation in the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency.
- Continue economic aid, including defense support, under the Mutual Security Program and extend beyond June 30, 1958 the Export-Import Bank's authority to approve credits.
- Authorize federal insurance against industrial atomic hazards.
- "Establish an Area Assistance Admin. in the Dept. of Commerce" to aid local areas of persistent unemployment, and "enlarge the program of federal aid to include loans & expanded technical assistance."
- Allow the maximum interest rate on Veterans Admin.-guaranteed home loans to "conform to the current maximum applicable" to FHA loans.
- "Raise maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits & lengthen their maximum duration where needed, and extend coverage to employes of the states & political subdivisions."
- "Require federal registration & filing of reports by private pension & welfare funds."
- "Authorize limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety."

School Proposals. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Jan. 28 to approve an emergency 4-yr. school-construction program calling for federal contributions of more than $2 billion in grants & loans. He said the program was designed to do in 4 years what his rejected 1956 proposals "would have done in 5, since one year has already been lost."

The President reported that "the number of pupils in public schools has increased by 5,500,000 in the past 5 years" and was expected to grow by an additional 6 million in the next 5. The public schools had "about 2,225,000 children in excess of the normal capacity of the buildings in use," he said. Since states & local communities alone could not overcome the classroom shortage, the Fed. Govt. must come to their aid but without "federal interference with local control of education," he declared.

He urged this 4-part program: (1) "Federal grants to the states for school construction at the rate of $325 million a year for 4 years, a total of $1.3 billion."* (2) Authorization of $750 million for federal purchase of local school construction bonds "when school districts cannot market them at reasonable interest rates." (3) "Advances to help provide reserves for bonds issued by state school-financing agencies . . . to finance schools which would be rented & eventually owned by local school districts." (4) $20 million "in matching grants to states for planning to strengthen state & local school construction programs."

Although the loans were to go to states "on the basis of school-age population," the grants were to be on the basis of need. The biggest annual grant, $19,842,000, would go to Texas, the smallest, $203,000, to Nevada. The biggest per-pupil grants, $13.51, would go to Arkansas & South Carolina, the smallest, $4.56, to Connecticut. The Dakotas, Carolinas, & several Southern and Southwestern states would put up $1 for every $2 of federal grant whereas several Northern and Western states would provide $2 for every federal dollar.

Mr. Eisenhower expressed the "hope that this school construction legislation can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration." [See p. 13F1-C2]

Other Presidential News. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters Jan. 23 that he was "in complete agreement" with Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's view that Congress should try to cut the budget. He said Humphrey, in predicting a hair-curling depression unless taxes were cut, "wasn't talking about the immediate future" but about "long-term continuation" of high Govt. spending because "the [economic] outlook for the next few months . . . is very good indeed." The President, however, disagreed with

*$12,519,000 a year, or $50,076,000 over the entire period, actually would go not to states but to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands & Guam.

Humphrey's opposition to deficit spending in a depression. Mr. Eisenhower said that to prevent a serious depression, "I would do everything that was constitutional & the Fed. Govt. could do." [See p. 23E1-A2]

(Budget Director Percival F. Brundage indicated at a closed House Appropriations Com. meeting Jan. 24 that he doubted Congress could cut the budget much and feared it might increase it. He told the Joint Economic Com. Jan. 29 that it would take a disarmament pact with Russia to make budget cuts possible. Democratic Congress members charged the Admin. with "passing the buck" in expecting Congress to cut spending instead of doing so itself.)

Pres. Eisenhower, asked at his Jan. 23 press conference whether he planned to modify the ban on U.S. newsmen's going to Communist China, said: "As long as any power unjustly & improperly holds prisoners of ours and . . . uses them as a pressure upon us to make us conform to what they want done, then it is something with which I will have nothing to do. Until there is a change in that regard, I wouldn't consider changing that policy myself." [See Vol. XVI, p. 436C-D3]

(Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, touring the Far East, hinted in Katmandu, Nepal Jan. 29—for the 3d time in 2 months—that he might release 10 U.S. prisoners for good behavior before they completed their jail terms. He said Red China wanted to be friends with the U.S. and again offered to meet with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, but he complained that "even when we extend our hand, they refuse to shake hands with us." Chou flew from Katmandu to Calcutta, India later Jan. 29.) [See pp. 19E3-20A1]

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 22 notified the chairmen of the Senate Finance & House Ways & Means committees that he was rejecting a Tariff Comm. proposal of raising the 22½%-30% tariff on velveteens to 46⅞% (for plain-back) & 56% (twill-back). He pointed out that Japan, the U.S.' biggest supplier, had put a 2½ million-sq.-yd. annual quota on velveteen exports to the U.S. for 2 years. (After months of talks, Japan had agreed Jan. 16 to limit cotton-textile exports to the U.S. to 235 million sq. yd. a year for 5 years—subject to annual review. Japan had exported 270 million sq. yd. to the U.S. in 1955.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 334B-C2, 154C2]

LABOR

Senate Probes Teamsters. Top officials of the AFL-CIO Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters refused at Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. hearings Jan. 16-19 to answer questions on alleged racketeering & illegal use of union funds. As grounds for their refusal, they held that the Senate group, a subcommittee of the Com. on Govt. Operations, lacked jurisdiction to investigate non-Govt. matters. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 442G1-A2, D-E2, 161F2-D3]

Einar O. Mohn, Teamsters Bro'hood vice pres. & executive assistant to Dave Beck, the union's general president, refused on these grounds Jan. 17-18 to answer questions about telegrams from Teamsters hq. that Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), subcommittee chairman, described as a recommendation that the union's executive board members approve a "policy that people are to be encouraged to come here & take the 5th Amend. to hide & conceal facts about illegal diversion of union funds for private gain." J. Albert Woll, counsel to both the Teamsters & to the AFL-CIO, backed Mohn in his refusal to answer despite subcommittee counsel Robert F. Kennedy's assertion that top AFL-CIO officials had promised to cooperate. Woll said that in his advice to Mohn, he was not speaking for the AFL-CIO.

Frank W. Brewster, Teamsters vice pres. & pres. of its 11-state Western Conf. (formerly headed by Beck), refused to answer questions Jan. 16 & 19 about alleged use of union funds to pay personal bills of himself, Beck & other "high Teamster officials." Kennedy said Jan. 19 that he had "documentary information" that such funds were used for these purposes, including payments for maintaining Brewster's personal horse-race stables, repairing & improving his horse vans and buying & repairing his personal auto. According to Kennedy, union funds were used to help build a palatial Seattle home for Beck, who was reputed to have amassed a personal fortune of over $1 million. [See Vol. XV, p. 258B1]

Nugent La Poma (also known as George Cavano), secy.-treasurer of Teamsters Local 174, Seattle, appeared Jan. 16 & 19 but refused to answer questions. Brewster & La Pona refused to produce subpenaed union financial records or to identify allegedly fraudulent financial statements filed with the NLRB.

Beck, who failed to appear in answer to a subcommittee invitation, sent a telegram Jan. 18 in which he pleaded illness.

Arthur Santa Maria, secy.-treasurer of N.Y. Local 227 of the Allied Industrial Workers of America (formerly United Automobile Workers), invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions Jan. 16 & 18. Harry Reiss, administrator of the Local 227 welfare trust fund, challenged the subcommittee's jurisdiction in defying questions Jan. 18.

Meantime, as a result of complaints of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Com. that the Investigations Subcom. was trespassing on its preserves, Senate leaders Jan. 23 worked out a plan for a new select committee to pursue the inquiry into union racketeering & determine "whether any changes are required" in federal laws. McClellan Jan. 29 introduced a resolution to set up the committee, which would be composed of 4 Democrats & 4 Republicans and have a $350,000 appropriation.

Teamsters Clarify Challenge. The Teamsters' executive board announced in Miami Beach Jan. 23 that if Congress created "a duly constituted committee empowered . . . to investigate the activities of labor organizations," the Teamsters' union will offer "no challenge" to its authority. It insisted that the Senate Investigations Subcom. "does not have jurisdiction" and that it had been the civic "duty & obligation" of Teamsters officials to challenge it.

James R. Hoffa of Detroit, Teamsters' vice pres., told reporters Jan. 23 that the union felt its officials should not be penalized for refusing to answer questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination. Teamsters Pres. Beck argued this stand before the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Miami Beach Jan. 28.

The AFL-CIO council, however, rejected Beck's argument and ordered affiliates Jan. 28 to oust any union official who refused to answer questions of proper legislative, law-enforcement & other public bodies on grounds of possible self-incrimination. The council announced that it was AFL-CIO "policy . . . that if a trade-union official decides to invoke the 5th Amend. for his personal protection & to avoid scrutiny by . . . [such] bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right . . . to hold office."

Beck told reporters the Teamsters would defy this policy and would not oust those who invoked the 5th Amend. —even if it meant his union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

(The executive board of the AFL-CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, meeting in Miami Beach, ruled Jan. 24 that any union officer or member invoking the 5th Amend. at a Congressional investigation of corruption or communism would face "automatic" union trial. This decision was announced by IUE Pres. James B. Carey as he disclosed the adoption of an IUE "Code of Ethical Practices" prescribing strict rules for handling of union business and barring racial or religious discrimination.)

OTHER U.S. NEWS

3 Seized as Spies. 2 Lithuanian-born men & a Russian-born woman were seized by FBI agents in New York Jan. 25 and held in $100,000 bail each on charges of spying for the USSR. The 3 suspects:

Jack Soble, 53. Born in Vilkaviskis, Lithuania May 15, 1903. Lived in Russia, Germany & Japan before entering the U.S. Oct. 20, 1941 under the name Abromas Sobolevicius. Became naturalized U.S. citizen in New York Feb. 1947. Worked in bristle & animal hair-products industry, making frequent trips abroad until denied a passport. U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams charged that Soble had "replaced" Vassili M. Zubilin, ex-2d Secy. at Soviet Embassy & alleged chief Russian spy in North America, "as a dominant figure in the espionage ring." [See Vol. IX, p. 188J-K]

Myra Perskaja Soble, 52, Soble's wife. Born in Nikolajeff, Russia Mar. 18, 1904. Entered the U.S. Sept. 27, 1941, became naturalized citizen in New York May 12, 1947.

Jacob Albam, 64. Born in Vilkaviskis, Lithuania Oct. 26, 1892. Lived in France in 1930s, visited the U.S. in 1933, served as forced laborer in Germany during World War II, entered the U.S. Sept. 1947, visited France May-Dec. 1948, filed for citizenship Jan. 1951 (had not be naturalized yet).

(Vasili M. Molev, Soviet Embassy clerk allegedly connected with the suspects, flew from New York to Paris Jan. 28-29. He said "the American authorities" had told him to go.

(Maj. Guri P. Krylov, assistant Soviet military attaché, was declared persona non grata by the State Dept. Jan. 15 for allegedly trying to buy "classified military information." He sailed from New York Jan. 26.)

Immigration. The Immigration & Naturalization Svc. reported Jan. 2 that immigration exceeded 350,000 in 1956. This was the highest figure since 1924, the last year before quota curbs took effect. More than 82,000, including 6,500 Hungarians, were admitted under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and 15,000 Hungarians entered as parolees since no visas were available to them [see p. 5F-G2]. 100,000 aliens became naturalized citizens during 1956, and an additional 45,000 derived citizenship through parents' naturalization. "450,000 legal agricultural workers [largely 'braceros' from Mexico] were imported" during 1956, the service reported, and "as a direct result" of the decrease in "wetbacks," deportations of all kinds dropped to 4,600. Another 66,000 aliens illegally in the U.S. "were required to depart without . . . formal proceedings." "The subversive field" accounted for 24 deportations. Among those ousted were Polychronis Paschalidis, natl. secy. of the OENO (Fed. of Greek Maritime Unions, N.Y.), Louis Bok Chun, Pete Benitez & Alfredo Martinez, all described as Communists. 2 alleged Communist officials, Leo Fisher & Rebecca Maisenberg, had naturalizations revoked. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 391C7, 254A3]

U.S. Foreign Aid. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey was reported Jan. 26 to have urged (in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower's Citizen Advisors on the Mutual Security Program, headed by Benjamin F. Fairless) that all future U.S. foreign aid be in the form of repayable loans and that all military aid be controlled by the Defense Dept. in coordination with the State Dept., with the State Dept. to have authority over all economic aid currently supervised by the Intl. Cooperation Admin. Humphrey's plan was said to envisage Congressional action to create an Intl. Loan Authority with a rotating aid fund of $½-1 billion. [See p. 23E1; Vol. XVI, 413A-B1]

The State Dept. Jan. 25 denied charges made Jan. 24 by the House Govt. Operations Com. that U.S. aid to Iran had been handled "in a cavalier, free-wheeling & casual fashion." The State Dept. asserted that U.S. aid had brought stabilization of Iran & helped it to "strong & progressive leadership" in the Mid-East. The Govt. Operations Com. report charged that $250 million worth of U.S. aid and technical assistance had been spent in 1950-56 in an "ad hoc" effort to keep "the Iranian economy afloat during the years of the oil [nationalization] dispute." [Vol. XVI, p. 429B3]

(Charles Edmundson, 53, U.S. Info. Agency official assigned to the Intl. Cooperation Admin. mission in Korea, was recalled to Washington Jan. 28 after he had issued a statement in Tokyo Jan. 27 criticizing the Eisenhower Doctrine as a "blank check" which could lead to "atomic war." Edmundson, whose resignation was accepted Jan. 28, had charged that U.S. foreign aid funds were going into the hands of "profiteers, grafters & politicians.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 70C1]

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Supreme Court, by a 6-3 ruling Jan. 14, set aside the death sentence imposed on William Earl Fikes, Negro convicted of burglary & intent to rape Mrs. Jean Heinz Rockwell, daughter of the mayor of Selma, Ala. Chief Justice Warren's majority opinion held that the defendant, a "schizophrenic" who was "weak of will or mind," had been deprived of "due process of law" by the "pressure" used during a week of isolation & lengthy questioning to extract confessions from him. Justice Harlan, in a dissent shared by Justices Reed & Burton, found no manifest "psychological coercion" and held that "due regard for the division between state & federal functions requires that we let . . . stand" the judgment of the Alabama Supreme Court in sustaining the conviction.

Southern Assembly, a gathering of community leaders of 11 Southern states held in Biloxi, Miss. Jan. 17-20, agreed that the U.S. must expand its international responsibilities as it assumed permanent world leadership. The meetings were under direction of Dr. L. Vaughan Howard of Tulane U.'s political science department. . . . **Surplus farm products** were offered by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) Jan. 11 to help countries suffering crop failure or violent price change. Humphrey made the offer to the UN Gen. Assembly's Economic Com., at which he represented the U.S. He urged nations with surpluses to join the U.S. in forming a world food reserve for this purpose under Food & Agriculture Org. direction. (The U.S. Agri. Dept. reported Jan. 1 that 61% of the $74 billion worth of Govt.-owned farm surpluses disposed of between July 1953 & Sept. 1956 had been sold for dollars.) [See p. 11E2; Vol. XVI, 380D-E2]

B. Frank Heintzleman's resignation as Gov. of Alaska took effect Jan. 4, and Territorial Secy. Waino Hendrickson succeeded him as Acting Gov. pending the President's appointment of a successor. [See Vol. XIII, p. 101M-N] . . . **Fred Hall** (R.) resigned as Gov. of Kansas Jan. 3 to fill a state Supreme Court vacancy that opened by the resignation the same day of ailing Chief Justice William A. Smith (R.), 68. Hall, 40, was appointed to the post by John McCuish (R.), 49, who stepped up from Lt. Gov. to Actg. Gov. and served until Jan. 14, when newly-elected George Docking (D.) took office. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 383D1, 379B-C1] . . . **Owen Clarke** (R.) of Yakima, Wash., an ICC member, succeeded Anthony F. Arpaia as commission chairman Jan. 1. (Arpaia continued an ICC member.)

Gen. Aniline & Film Corp.'s stock will be sold by the U.S. Govt. to the highest bidder, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. disclosed Jan. 14 in filing necessary papers with the SEC. He reported the firm's assets at $160,506,835 as of Oct. 31, 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 311B1] . . . **Henry Ford 2d** told the convention of the Natl. Automobile Dealers Assn. in San Francisco Jan. 28 that the U.S. should be "more realistic" & decide whether refusal to aid or trade with "such satellite areas as Poland, Hungary, East Germany & possibly even Red China [is] really in our own best interests. Maybe the people of Red China are just as anxious to get rid . . . of communism as the Hungarians." Current U.S. policies, he held, "have tended to play right into the Kremlin's hands to the extent that they make the satellites more dependent on Moscow." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 155C2, 87F1]

Vincent Hallinan, 1952 Progressive Party Presidential candidate whom the State Dept. had barred from foreign travel since Feb. 1952, had the ban revoked by the State Dept. Jan. 9. [See Vol. XV, p. 96B-C3] . . . **Samuel David Hawkins** of Oklahoma City, one of the 21 U.S. prisoners in Korea who had chosen to stay with the Communists, became the 7th to change his mind & ask for repatriation, the U.S. consulate in Hong Kong revealed Jan. 27. [See Vol. XVI, p. 406G2] . . . **Hugh Quinn,** 54, Democratic N.Y. City Councilman, was accused by a county grand jury Jan. 17 of "deliberate abuse" of his office because of his employment (at about $30,000 in 3 years) by the Triboro Carting Corp., which had received $130,000 from the city for snow removal & which would have benefited by a Quinn-introduced proposal to exempt some cartmen from carting regulations. In 1956 an inquiry headed by Investigations Commissioner Charles H. Tenney had found Quinn in apparent violation of the City Charter.

FOREIGN

Canadian Army disclosed plans Jan. 25 to reduce its infantry battalions from 15 to 13 and increase its armored regiments from 2 to 3 as part of a realignment to meet atomic-age conditions of warfare [see Vol. XVI, p. 158E2]. A strike by 3,000 Canadian Pacific Ry. firemen that halted the line's operations for 9 days ended Jan. 12. A commission of judges was named to study the railroad's plan to use fewer firemen on diesel engines. The firemen won a temporary 12% wage increase. [See Vol. XVI, p. 106A1] . . . **French** foreign trade deficit in 1956 totaled 353 billion francs ($1 billion) as against a 61 billion-f. surplus in 1955, the Govt. reported Jan. 24. Imports of industrial equipment & fuel accounted for most of the imbalance [see Vol. XVI, p. 121B3]. Communists polled only 50% as many votes as in Jan. 1955, and Pierre Poujade, rightist anti-tax crusader, ran 4th (6.4% of the vote) in a Parliamentary by-election in 6 Paris Left-Bank districts Jan. 27 won by Julien Tardieu (Ind. Peasant), who stressed support of

Premier Guy Mollet's Algerian policy & condemnation of Soviet tactics in Hungary [see Vol. XVI, pp. 444B2, 436D1]. The French Natl. Assembly's Com. on Overseas Territories recommended Jan. 25 that France grant limited self-government to West & Equatorial Africa. . . . **West Germany** began pre-induction examination of draft registrants Jan. 21 [see Vol. XVI, p. 444D3]. Reinhold Maier, 67, was elected Free Dem. Party chrmn. Jan. 24 to succeed Thomas Dehler [see Vol. XVI, p. 154C1]. West Germany reported Jan. 15 that its gold & forgn. exchange reserves increased by $1.2 billion last year to $4.3 billion. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444G3] . . . **Irish** Govt., opposed to the Irish Republican Army's terrorism against Northern Ireland, arrested 15 men Jan. 14 & 18 Jan. 18 for IRA activities in Dublin & other Irish Republic cities. Sean Cronin, believed to be IRA chief of staff, was among those arrested Jan. 14. 2 raiders were killed Jan. 1 in a raid on police guarding Northern Irish Prime Min. Lord Brookeborough's home in Belfast. [See p. 420D3] . . . **Italian** Left Socialist Pietro Nenni Jan. 1 renounced the Stalin Peace Prize given him in 1952. Dr. Eugenio Reale, ex-Communist leader expelled from the party Dec. 31 for protesting Albania's execution of 3 Yugoslav Communists as spies, said Jan. 8 that Italian CP membership had fallen to 1,500,000 from a peak of 2,300,000 in 1953. [See Vol. XVI, p. 436E1] . . . **Indonesian** Antara news agency reported Jan. 20 that a revolutionary council had been formed in South Sumatra & claimed independence from the national Govt. [See Vol. XVI, p. 438B-D3] . . . **Nigerian** Prime Min. Nnamdi Asikiwe resigned Jan. 18 & asked for new elections after a British inquiry tribunal had charged him with misconduct in the investment of public money in a bank in which he had a financial interest. [See Vol. XIII, p. 198P] . . . **New Zealand** Gov. Gen. appointed Jan. 2: Viscount Cogham, 67, noted as a cricketer, to succeed Lt. Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie. [Vol. XII, p. 407G]

USSR warned all allies of the U.S. Jan. 23 against permitting the establishment of U.S. atomic forces on their territory. A statement issued through Tass news agency said that the U.S. was building atomic bases & stationing "atomic army units" in foreign countries to divert "the main retaliatory action away from the" U.S. in event of war. Moscow "Pravda" said that the U.S. bases were "springboards for atomic warfare on vast expanses from Europe to the Far East." The paper urged that other nations "not allow their territories to be turned into hotbeds of atomic war." [See p. 20D2; Vol. XVI, 420G1-A2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu revised his Cabt. Jan. 25 pending national elections late this year. New members: Finance Min.—Dr. Roberto Verrier; Forgn.—Dr. Alfonso de la Farrar; Interior—Carlos LaConada Aramburu [see Vol. XVI, p. 194D3]. The Interior Min. disclosed Jan. 24 that a Constitutional assembly would be elected in July [see Vol. XVI, p. 399G1]. The 1957 national budget was set at 31.188 billion pesos ($1.715 billion) Jan. 8 [see Vol. XVI, p. 310C3]. Pres. Aramburu Jan. 29 decreed a wage freeze in Argentina until July 1958. . . . **Bolivian** Pres. Hernan Siles Zuazo revised his Cabt. Jan. 14 to strengthen an anti-inflation drive. New members: Interior Min.—Roberto Méndez; Works—Ramón Claure; Health—Gabriel Arce Quiroga; Natl. Economy—Jorge Tamayo; Mines—Mari Torez; Labor—Félix Lara. [See Vol. XVI, p. 202B3] . . . **Nicaraguan** court-martial in Managua passed the following prison sentences Jan. 29 on 16 men involved in the assassination last Sept. of Pres. Anastasio Somoza: 15 yrs.—Edwin Castro Rodríguez, Ausberto Narváez, Juan Calderón, Cornelio Silva; 9 yrs.—Dr. Enrique Aguado, Ricardo Wassmer, Enrique Lacayo Farfan, Ramón Martínez, Tomás Borje, Emilio Borje, Benjamín Robelo, Asonso Castellón, Noel Jiron, Julio Alvarado; 40 mos.—Joaquín Chamorro, "La Prensa" newspaper head, & Francisco Frixione. [See Vol. XVI, p. 326D2]

British West Indies Fed.'s formation in 1958 as part of the British Commonwealth was approved Jan. 29 in Kingston, Jamaica by the British Fed. Standing Com., representing Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados and the Windward & Leeward Is. The committee asked Britain Jan. 26 for a $560 million loan. [See Vol. XVI, p. 202F3]

ECONOMICS

Atomic Energy. The Atomic Energy Comm. Jan. 6 made its 3d call for public & private groups to submit proposals to build & operate experimental atomic power plants with federal research-&-development aid under the "power-demonstration reactor program." The AEC had announced Jan. 3 the first generation of electricity under its civilian power reactor program (started in 1954). Electric power was generated at the experimental boiling water reactor at the Argonne Natl. Laboratory (Lemont, Ill.) at the "full design rating of 5,000 kw." during a test run Dec. 29, 1956, the AEC reported. [See Vols. XVI, p. 414A-C1; XI, 423E-F1] . . . An AEC regulation issued Jan. 25 (effective Feb. 28) applied to privately-run atomic plants about the same protection of workers & the public from radiation hazards as that enforced in AEC plants. Maximum permissible weekly exposure: 3/10 roentgen for workers, 3/100 roentgen for the public outside a plant. [See Vol. XVI, p. 195C1]

PRICE INDEXES

	Nov. '56	Oct. '56	Nov. '55
Consumer (cost-of-living), all items*	117.8	177.7	115.0
Apparel	107.0	106.8	104.7
Food	112.9	113.1	109.8
Housing	123.0	122.8	120.9
Rent	133.8	133.4	130.9
Medical care	134.5	134.1	129.8
Purchasing pwr. of dollar* as measured by—			
Wholesale prices	86.3	86.5	89.9
Consumer prices	84.9	85.0	87.0
Retail food prices	88.6	88.4	91.9
Wholesale indexes*—	Dec. '56	Nov. '56	Dec. '56
All commodities	116.2	115.9	111.3
Crude materials†	96.2	94.9	89.9
Intermediate items	124.2	123.8	119.4
Finished goods	116.0	116.2	111.5
Farm products	88.6	87.9	82.9
Processed foods	103.1	103.6	98.2
Non-farm, non-food items	124.6	124.2	119.8
Apparel	99.7	99.7	99.1
Farm prices—			
Received by farmers	237	234	222
Crops	240	239	226
Paid by farmers§	289	289	278
Parity ratio¶	82	81	80

*Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 †For further processing ¶Agri. Dept, 1910-14=100 §All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wage rates

1956 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Figures are for U.S. unless otherwise indicated; most rounded figures are estimates.)

N.Y. Stock Exchange—	1956	1955
Stock sales (shares)	556,284,172	649,602,291
Bond sales (par value)	$1,068,933,850	$1,045,949,100
American Stock Exchange—		
Stock sales (shares)	228,231,047	228,955,915
Bond sales (par value)	$22,282,000	$35,380,000
Retail food sales	*r$46,000	*$43,600
Ind'l output index‡	143	139
Copper output (U.S., tons)	1,271,224	1,161,462
Copper output (non-U.S., tons)	1,742,563	1,585,265
Nickel output (free-world, lb.)	*r450	*r427
Rubber consumption (long tons)	*1.435	r1,529,699
Synthetic (percentage)	60.9	58.5
Rubber industry sales	*$5,500	*r$5,500
Tire output	*115.95	*103.451
Passenger & m'cycle	*97.2	*85.517
Lumber output (board feet)	*37,800	*39,100
Lumber consumption (board feet)	*39,900	*43,000
Wood pulp output (tons)	*r22.2	*20.7
Wood pulp consumption (tons)	*r24.055	*22.355
Shoe production (pairs)	*r588	*r576.973
Airlines (domestic traffic)		
Revenue passenger miles	*r27,760.992	*r24,339.695
Passengers carried	*r47.015	*r41.663
Passenger revenues	*r$1,537.042	*r$1,363.578
Subsidies	*$35.614	*$34.108
Total revenues	*r$1,856.231	*r$1,634.713
Life insurance owners (yr. end)	*r106	*r103
Life insurance owned	*r$415,000	*r$372,000
Life insurance bought (new)	*r$54,607	*r$48,400
Life insurance benefits paid	*r$5,830	*r$5,380
Life insurance company assets	*r$96,250	*r$90,450
Life insurance companies (total)	1,144	1,024
Cigarette output	*425,000	*412,500
Cigarette consumption	*394,000	*382,100

*In millions ‡Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100 rRecord

LABOR STATISTICS

	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1955
Population†	*169,415	*169,177	*166,540
Civilian labor force†	*67,029	*67,732	*66,592
Employed†	*64,550	*65,269	*64,165
Agricultural†	*5,110	*6,192	*5,884
Non-agricultural§	*53,048	*52,472	*51,996
Manufacturing§	*17,134	*17,160	*17,027
Govt.§	*7,584	*7,336	*7,324
Unemployed†	*2,479	*2,463	*2,427
Avg. wkly. mfg. hrs. §	41.0	40.6	41.3
Avg. wkly. mfg. pay§	$84.05	$82.42	$79.71

*In thousands †Census Bur. §Bur. of Labor Statistics

WORLD'S LEADING RAW MATERIALS PRODUCERS

(N.Y. Times survey from UN Statistical Office figures. Russia, Eastern Europe & Red China excluded because of absence of current data.)

Unit: 1,000 metric tons

Nation & Period	1956	1955
ALUMINUM (primary smelter)		
U.S. (Jan.-Sept.)	1,121.9	1,049.3
Canada (Jan.-Sept.)	429	410
W. Germ. (Jan.-Sept.)	108	102.3
France (Jan.-Sept.)	109.7	97.4
Norway (Jan.-Sept.)*	68.5	62.6
COAL (excluding lignite)		
U.S. (Jan.-Oct.)	400,345	364,749
U.K. (Jan.-Oct.)	184,750	184,384
W. Germ. (Jan.-Sept.)	100,536	97,210
France (Jan.-Sept.)	40,779	41,250
Japan (Jan.-Sept.)	33,707	30,921
India (Jan.-Sept.)	29,767	29,101
S. Africa (Jan.-Sept.)	25,441	23,970
Belgium (Jan.-Oct.)	24,627	24,605
Saar (Jan.-Sept.)	12,954	13,070
COPPER (primary smelter)		
U.S. (Jan.-Oct.)	861.7	770.4
N. Rhodesia (Jan.-Aug.)	250.7	214.3
Canada (Jan.-Sept.)	222.7	192.5
Chile (Jan.-June)	200.8	218
Belg. Congo (Jan.-July)	146.2	130.9
W. Germ. Jan.-Sept.)	136.4	133.9
Japan (Jan.-Sept.)	68.4	57.6
CRUDE PETROLEUM		
U.S. (Jan.-Sept.)	264,689	248,730
Venez. (Jan.-Sept.)	96,172	84,661
Kuwait (Jan.-Sept.)	44,481	41,086
S. Arab (Jan.-Oct.)	42,459	36,612
Iraq (Jan.-Sept.)	26,296	24,598
Iran (Jan.-Aug.)	16,922	10,044
Canada (Jan.-Aug.)	14,711	10,961
Indonesia (Jan.-July)	7,259	6,780
Mexico (Jan.-June)	6,474	6,538
IRON ORE (metal content)		
U.S. (Jan.-Aug.)	28,581	34,306
France (Jan.-Sept.)	13,753	12,932
Sweden (Jan.-Sept.)	8,401	7,651
Canada (Jan.-Sept.)	8,144	5,838
U.K. (Jan.-Oct.)	4,157	4,044
Venez. (Jan.-July)	3,776	3,031
W. Germ. (Jan.-Sept.)	2,719	2,524

Nation & Period	1956	1955
LEAD (primary smelter)		
U.S. (Jan.-Oct.)*	461.3	402.9
Australia (Jan.-Sept.)	177.8	174.9
Mexico (Jan.-July)†	114.1	125.1
Canada (Jan.-Aug.)	86.9	86.9
W. Germ. (Jan.-Sept.)	84	74
Belgium (Jan.-Sept.)*	76.2	60.9
PIG IRON (incl. ferro-alloys)		
U.S. (Jan.-Oct.)	55,863	58,137
W. Germ. (Jan.-Sept.)	13,151	12,254
U.K. (Jan.-Oct.)	11,254	10,370
France (Jan.-Sept.)	8,614	8,141
Japan (Jan.-Sept.)	4,596	3,998
Belgium (Jan.-Apr.)	3,806	3,541
Canada (Jan.-Oct.)	2,794	2,492
Luxemb. (Jan.-Sept.)	2,470	2,274
Saar (Jan.-Sept.)	2,239	2,124
STEEL		
U.S. (Jan.-Oct.)	85,116	87,345
U.K. (Jan.-Oct.)	17,650	16,481
W. Germ. (Jan.-Sept.)	17,227	15,790
France (Jan.-Sept.)	9,848	9,268
Japan (Jan.-Sept.)	8,109	6,912
Belgium (Jan.-Sept.)	4,725	4,358
Italy (Jan.-Sept.)	4,332	3,976
Canada (Jan.-Sept.)	3,578	2,696
Luxemb. (Jan.-Sept.)	2,565	2,366
Saar (Jan.-Sept.)	2,501	2,337
TIN CONCENTRATES (metal content)		
Malaya (Jan.-Oct.)	52.8	51.98
Indonesia (Jan.-Oct.)	25.48	29.02
Bolivia (Jan.-Sept.)§	18.94	20.36
Belgian Congo (Jan.-Oct.)	12.36	12.68
Thailand (Jan.-Aug.)	7.86	7.16
Nigeria (Jan.-Aug)	5.97	5.47
ZINC (primary smelter)		
U.S. (Jan.-Sept.)	662.7	644.8
Canada (Jan.-Sept.)	174.2	174.4
Belgium (Jan.-Sept.)*	171.3	157.3
W. Germany (Jan.-Sept.)	138.2	134.8
Japan (Jan.-Sept.)*	90.1	80.8

*Incl. some secondary †Content of ores §Exports

1956 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(Cable transfer rates; sterling in dollars, other currencies in cents; Italian lire in hundreds of lire per dollar)

	High	Low	Final
Argentina (peso)	3.60	2.38	2.75
Austral. (£)	2.25	2.22-3/4	2.22-15/16
Belgium (franc)	2.01-5/16	1.99-1/4	1.99-1/4
Brazil (cruzeiro, free)	1.60	1.19	1.58
Canada ($)	104.562	100.031	104.187
Chile (peso)	0.202	0.183	0.183
Colombia (free peso)	25.25	15.75	15.75
Denmark (krone)	14.52	14.52	14.52
France (franc)	0.28-5/8	0.28-5/8	0.28-5/8
Gt. Brit. (£)	2.81-5/32	2.78-1/8	2.78-5/8
Holl. (guilder)	26.18	26.12	26.13
Hong Kong ($)	17.55	17.35	17.40
India (rupee)	21.09	20.86	20.91
Italy (lire)	624.97	624.76	624.90
Japan (yen)	0.279	0.279	0.279
Mexico (peso)	8.00	8.00	8.00
New Zealand (£)	2.80-3/32	2.77-9/16	2.77-5/8
Norway (krone)	14.03	14.03	14.03
Pakistan (rupee)	21.12	20.88	20.91
Peru (sol)	5.28	5.15	5.26
Port'l (escudo)	3.50	3.50	3.50
S. Africa (£)	2.81-15/16	2.78-9/16	2.79
Spain (peseta)	2.36	2.35	2.36
Sweden (krona)	19.37	19.36	19.37
Switz. (franc)	23.35	23.33	23.34
Uruguay (peso)	28.00	22.50	27.00
Venez. (bolivar)	30.05	30.00	30.03
W. Germany (DM Lib.)	24.73	23.40	23.59

1956 AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Passenger Cars	1956	1955
Chevrolet (g)	1,621,278	1,830,029
Ford (f)	1,372,990	1,764,524
Buick (g)	535,338	781,296
Plymouth (c)	452,322	742,991
Oldsmobile (g)	433,179	643,460
Pontiac (g)	332,599	581,860
Mercury (f)	246,738	434,911
Dodge (c)	205,909	313,038
Cadillac (g)	140,621	153,334
DeSoto (c)	103,949	129,767
Chrysler (c)	95,352	176,039
Studebaker	82,453	111,449
Rambler *	78,995	.....
Lincoln (f)	47,667	39,995
Nash *	17,897	108,503
Packard	13,439	68,935
Imperial (c)	12,004	.....
Hudson *	7,190	52,654
Continental (f)	1,327	1,231
Total U.S. cars	**5,802,247**	**†7,950,570**
Total U.S. trucks	**1,103,737**	**1,245,794**
Canadian car output	373,672	377,598
Canadian truck output	98,695	75,082

* 1955 Rambler output is included in totals for Nash & Hudson † Record (c) Product of Chrysler Corp., which built 870,536 cars & 91,140 trucks in 1956. (f) Product of Ford Motor Co., which built 1,668,722 cars & 300,239 trucks in 1956. (g) Product of Gen. Motors, which built 3,063,015 cars & 444,837 trucks in 1956.

Passenger fare increase of 5% after Feb. 1 was approved by the Interstate Commerce Comm. Jan. 25 for 17 eastern railroads (Ann Arbor, Balti. & Ohio, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Central of N.J., Chicago-South Shore-South Bend, Del. & Hudson, Del.-Lackawanna-Western, Detroit & Mackinac, Erie, Grand Trunk Western, Mackinac Transp. Co., Monon, N.J. & N.Y., N.Y. & Long Branch, Nickel Plate, Virginian, Wabash). [See p. 7A2] . . . **U.S. Agri. Dept.** Jan. 25 reduced the 1957 tobacco acreage allotment by 10% for fire-cured tobacco (to 45,200 acres) and by 15% for dark air-cured tobacco (to 17,600 acres). The allotment on Virginia sun-cured tobacco was reduced from 5,500 to 5,400 acres [see Vol. XVI, p. 263A1]. The department reported record U.S. stocks of 3.4 billion bu. of corn & 330 million bu. of soybeans as of Jan. 1. Wheat stocks totaled 1.487 billion bu. (50% above 1956 production), rye 19.1 million bu., oats 786 million bu., barley 290 million bu., sorghum grain 204 million bu. [See p. 7B2] . . . **Sugar** marketing quota for 1957 was raised to 9 million tons (vs. 8.8 million set previously) by the Agri. Dept. Jan. 11 to check a price increase. [See Vol. XV, p. 226B3] . . . **Amer. Iron & Steel Inst.** reported Jan. 15 that American iron & steel firms would spend a record $1.7 billion this year on new construction & equipment. [See p. 7A2] . . . **"Los Angeles Times"** led all U.S. daily newspapers in advertising lineage in 1956 with 66,295,285 lines, "Editor & Publisher" reported Jan. 18. Next-ranking newspapers: "Milwaukee Journal" 58,132,817, "Chicago Tribune" 55,287,527, "N.Y. Times" 54,060,574. [See Vol. XV, p. 172G2] . . . **Company changes:** Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.'s purchase of the wire & cable business of U.S. Rubber Co., effective Feb. 1, was disclosed Jan. 10; Lincoln Natl. Life Ins. Co. of Ft. Wayne, Ind. announced Jan. 13 its purchase of majority interest in Dominion Life Ins. Co. of Waterloo, Ont.; West Indies Sugar Co.'s Dominican Republic properties were bought for $35,830,000 Jan. 28 by Azucarera Haina, Compania por Acciones, a D.R. concern in which ex-Pres. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo was said to be a major stockholder [see Vol. XVI, p. 404D3]; Amer. Petrofina Co.'s purchase of Amer. Liberty Oil Co. for an estimated $35 million was announced Jan. 8 in Dallas; McGraw-Edison Electric Co. was formed in Chicago Jan. 2 by merger of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. (West Orange, N.J.) & the McGraw Electric Co. (Chicago) to form a company with annual sales of $250 million. Charles Edison was named chairman, Max McGraw president of the new firm. . . . **Philco Corp.** sued RCA, Gen. Electric, AT&T, Western Electric & Bell Telephone Labs. for treble damages of $150 million in federal court in Philadelphia Jan. 14 on charges that the defendant firms had violated anti-trust law in the operation of an RCA patent pool in the radio, TV & other electronics industries. [See Vol. XVI, p. 239E1] . . . **U.S. shipbuilding** orders increased to 2.2 million tons Jan. 1 from 312,000 in Jan. 1955, the Amer. Bureau of Shipping said in a report made Jan. 29. The 46,000-ton "World Beauty," 737 ft. in length & the largest oil tanker ever built in the U.S., was launched at the Quincy, Mass. Bethlehem Steel shipyard Jan. 21 by the Stavros S. Niarchos tanker fleet. [See Vol. XVI, p. 252F2] . . . **World scheduled airlines** carried an estimated 78 million passengers during 1956, an increase of 15% over 1955, the Intl. Civil Aviation Org. in Montreal estimated. [See Vol. XVI, p. 311G1] . . . **Bell & Howell,** Chicago photo equipment mfrs., announced Jan. 20 that it would abandon "fair trade" policies Feb. 1. [See p. 7B2] . . . **Tobé Award** for merchandising & retailing in 1956 was awarded Jan. 10 in New York to Walter Rothschild, bd. chrmn. of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn dept. store. [See Vol. XV, p. 436A1]

EXECUTIVES

Acme Steel Co. (Chicago)—Fred M. Gillies as chrmn. & chief exec. officer succeeding Carl J. Sharp, Guy T. Avery as pres. Jan. 1. . . . **Ashland (Ky.) Oil & Refining Co.**—Rexford S. Blazer from pres. to chrmn., Everett F. Wells as pres. Jan. 21. . . . **Bennington (Vt.) College**—Dr. Frederick

XVI, p. 408G2] . . . **Hal Lahar**, 38, of Colgate was named Houston U. coach Jan. 18. [See p. 16A2] . . . **Toledo U.** replaced football coach Jack Morton Jan. 9 with Harry E. Lauche and accepted athletic dir. Forrest England's resignation as part of a football de-emphasis program. . . . **Paul Hornung**, 21, Notre Dame qb., signed Jan. 9 with the NFL Green Bay Packers for an estimated $16,000. [See Vol. XVI, p. 415G2]

Mickey Mantle, 25, N.Y. Yankee centerfielder, received the Hickock Belt in Rochester, N.Y. Jan. 21 as outstanding pro athlete in 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432G1] . . . **Baseball player contracts** signed for 1957; Stan Musial, 36, St. Louis firstbaseman-outfielder, for an estimated $80,000 Jan. 29 [see Vol. XVI, p. 327E-F3]; Robin Roberts, Phila. pitcher, for estimated $50,000 Jan. 21 [see Vol. XVI, p. 328A1]; pitcher Sal Maglie of Brooklyn, to be 40 Apr. 21, for estimated $30-33,000 Jan. 17 [see Vol. XVI, p. 335D-G3]; Duke Snider, 30, Brooklyn centerfielder, for an estimated $41,000-$42,500 Jan. 8 [see Vol. XVI, pp. 48B2, 352C1]; Willie Mays, 25, N.Y. Giant centerfielder, for an estimated $35,000 Jan. 2 [see Vol. XVI, p. 327G3]; Roy Campanella, Bklyn. catcher, for estimated $37,500 Jan. 14; Gil Hodges, Bklyn. firstbaseman, for about $35,000 Jan. 10. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 343G3, 335D3-336A1, 327G3] . . . **Bing Crosby**, a stockholder in the NL Pittsburgh Pirates, received Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick's permission Jan. 10 to retain also a token investment (under $1,000) in the AL Detroit Tigers. [See Vol. XVI, p. 240D2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. A jury in San Diego, Calif. was dismissed Jan. 25 after 9 days of deliberation in which it failed to reach a verdict on charges against Mrs. Beatrice Winn, 47, & Mrs. Lucille Whisenand, 36, who had been accused of burglary, kidnaping & attempted murder of Mrs. Ruth E. Latham, 52, Sept. 12, 1956. . . . The nude bodies of Barbara Grimes, 15, & her sister, Patricia, 13, were found in a snowbank near Willow Springs, Ill. Jan. 13. A confession Jan. 27 that he & a companion had beaten the girls & left them unconscious in the snow Jan. 13 was retracted Jan. 30 by Edward (Bennie) Bedwell, 20, Chicago Skid Row dishwasher, who said he confessed when "Sheriff's men beat & kicked me." Medical examiners had reported that the girls died a few hours after they left home Dec. 28. . . . The federal criminal case backlog June 30, 1956 totaled 7,431 cases, or 1,604 less than on June 30, 1955 and the lowest in 67 years, Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney 3d reported Jan. 26 in Washington. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440B2] . . . A special grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa. recommended Jan. 18 that a regular grand jury return criminal indictments against 22 persons on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Pa. Turnpike Comm. of $19,500,000. Among those named: ex-Comm. Chrmn. Thomas J. Evans & Comm. member James P. Torrance (both Republicans); officers & employes of the Manu-Mine & Rogers Construction Co. of Scranton and J. F. Greiner Co. of Baltimore. The grand jury also recommended the indictment of G. Franklin McSorley, present Comm. chrmn., a Democrat, on charges of misconduct in office. McSorley & Torrance were suspended Jan. 25 by Gov. George M. Leader (D.). [See Vol. XVI, p. 336C2] . . . Cotton farmers John E. Beggs & Henry Haley of Casa Grande, Ariz. and Virgil Glenn of Eloy, Ariz. were indicted by a Fed. grand jury in Phoenix Jan. 17 on charges they had reported falsely to the Govt. about the amount of cotton acreage they had under cultivation under the price support program. . . . Trucking company executives Edwin Alexander, 50, & Joseph Berger, 55, who was convicted in 1937 on a murder charge, were indicted Jan. 16 in New York for perjury before a Fed. grand jury investigating racketeering in the garment trucking industry. N.Y. Dist. Atty. Paul W. Williams charged that Berger had extorted $200,000 in "tributes" from garment makers for a nonexistent trucking firm.

Disasters & Accidents. 9 persons died in a factory loft fire Jan. 24 in New Haven, Conn. . . . 7 crewmen aboard a KC-97 tanker plane of the U.S. Strategic Air Command carrying classified material were killed Jan. 22 when it crashed in the Adirondack Mts. near Atwell, N. Y. . . . The Italian Line and Swedish Amer. Line agreed Jan. 24 in New York to drop damage suits against each other over the sinking of the "Andrea Doria" after a collision at sea with the "Stockholm." They agreed to work together to settle 1,200 suits totaling $100 million brought by passengers & shippers for deaths, injuries & cargo losses. [See p. 16D2]

1,300 persons died in catastrophes (accidents in which 5 or more persons were killed) in the U.S. in 1956, the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. reported Jan. 21. 1955 total: 1,450.

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Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, first child of Prince Rainier, 33, & Princess Grace Patricia (Kelly), 26, of Monaco, was born Jan. 23 in Grimaldi Palace, Monte Carlo. She weighed 8 lb. 3 oz. The child was registered Jan. 25 as heiress-presumptive to the throne of Monaco but would yield precedence to a son of Rainier. (The U.S. State Dept. ruled Jan. 22 that the child of Princess Grace, an American, would be born an American as well as a Monegasque but would lose U.S. nationality if the child did not visit the U.S. before attaining age 23 & remain there at least 5 yrs.) [See Vol. XV, p. 140E1] . . . **Mrs. Rosemary W. Phillips**, 33, of Los Gatos, Calif. was named Polio Mother of the Year Jan. 23 in New York by the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in connection with the March of Dimes campaign. Mrs. Phillips was completely paralyzed and her 3 children partially paralyzed by polio in 1951. [See Vol. XVI, p. 422C2] . . . **Sir Winston Churchill** was awarded a gold medal by the Pilgrims of the U.S. Jan. 23 in New York for doing "more than any other man . . . to advance the unity of the English-speaking peoples." [See p. 9C2] . . . **Rep. Augustine B. Kelley's** (D., Pa.) $500,000 libel suit against Lee Mortimer and the late Jack Lait was settled Jan. 28 in New York after Mortimer & Lait's estate agreed to apologize for a reference to Kelley as "left-wing" in the book "USA Confidential" and to pay court costs & counsel fees. [See Vol. XVI, p. 325E3] . . . **Frank Erickson**, ex-N.Y. bookmaker, had a $3,066,875 tax lien filed against him for 1948-50 by the Internal Revenue Bureau Jan. 22 in Cincinnati, where Erickson was believed to have large financial holdings & deposits. [See Vol. XV, p. 308F3]

U.S. Jr. Chamber of Commerce's annual award to 10 outstanding young (35 & under) American men was made Jan. 19 in Dallas to: Olympic pole vault champ Rev. Robert Richards, 30, Laverne, Calif.; Brooklyn Dodger pitcher Carl D. Erskine, 30, Anderson, Ind.; heart surgeon Hugh E. Stevenson, 35, Columbia, Mo.; physician-author Thomas A. Dooley, 29, St. Louis; Ala. Atty. Gen. John Patterson, 34; Robert C. Liebenow, 35, Chicago Bd. of Trade Pres. & atty.; Honolulu atty. Frank W. C. Loo, 34; Richard F. Pederson, 31, U.S. forgn. officer & member of UN mission; aeronautical engineer Richard T. Whitcomb, 35, Hampton, Va.; teacher Millard Harmon, 30, Auburndale, Mass. [See Vol. XVI, p. 24D3] . . . **Actress Ingrid Bergman** visited the U.S. for the first time since 1949 Jan. 19-20 to receive the N.Y. Film Critics' Award Jan. 19 for her performance in "Anastasia." [See Vol. XVI, p. 428G3] . . . **Vicki Wellman**, 14, daughter of convicted Mich. Communist leader Saul Wellman, was awarded the Amer. Legion's Chas. A. Learned Post Aux. medal for Americanism Jan. 22 in Detroit. . . . **Mickey Hargitay's** $100,000 assault suit against Mae West & Charles Krauser was dismissed Jan. 22 in Washington after he twice failed to make a statement before defense attorneys. [See Vol. XVI, p. 196C3]

Birthdays: U.S. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was 44 Jan. 9. [See p. 20E1; Vol. XVI, 285B3] . . . West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was 81 Jan. 5. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444G3] . . . Emily Green Balch, 1946 Nobel Peace Prize winner, observed her 90th birthday Jan. 9 in Wellesley, Mass. [See Vol. VI, p. 396M] . . . Premier Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon was 58 Jan. 8. [See Vol. XVI, p. 129D3] . . . U.S. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.) was 75 Jan. 6. [See p. 2E2] . . . Poet Carl Sandburg was 79 Jan. 6. [See Vol. XVI, p. 16G3] . . . Ex-British Prime Min. Earl Attlee was 74 Jan. 3. [See p. 9F2] . . . Gen. Douglas MacArthur was 77 Jan. 26. [See Vol. XVI, p. 285E2] . . . John D. Rockefeller Jr. was 83 Jan. 29. [See Vol. XVI, p. 303A2]

Married: Actress Gloria De Haven, 31, to auto dealer Richard Fincher, 39; Jan. 19 in Miami (her 3d, his first). [See Vol. XIV, p. 296G3]

Lord Llewellin (John Jestyn Llewellin), 63, Gov. Gen. of Rhodesian Fed. since 1953, British Food Min. 1944-45; Jan. 24 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia of heart ailment.

Louis Eleazer Lord, 81, Latin & Greek scholar, Oberlin Coll. Classics Dept. head 1903-41, Archeological Inst. of Amer. pres. 1932-39; Jan. 24 in Boston.

Dr. George D. Louderback, 82, U. of Calif. geology prof. emeritus, Seismological Soc. of Amer. ex-pres.; Jan. 27 in Berkeley, Calif.

Harry Lundeberg, 56, Norwegian-born anti-Communist maritime labor leader, AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. pres., Seafarers Intl. pres. since 1938; Jan. 28 in Burlingame, Calif. of heart ailment. [See Vol. XV, p. 401G2-A3]

Michael E. Markwood, 42, Natl. Fed. of Federal Employes pres. since 1955; Jan. 27 in Washington in suicide leap from bridge attributed to despondency over illness.

John Minton, 40, British semi-abstract painter; suicide by sleeping pills reported Jan. 21 in London.

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, 58, World War II cmndr. U.S. Army 1st Cavalry Div. which fought into Manila to free Japanese-held U.S. PWs; Jan. 28 in San Diego, Calif.

G. Mason Owlett, 64, Pa. Mfrs. Assn. ex-pres., ex-Republican Natl. Committeeman; Jan. 24 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, 80, liberal Harvard U. philosophy prof. emeritus, author, winner 1936 Pulitzer Prize for biog. "The Thought & Character of William James"; Jan. 22 near Boston.

George E. Pfahler, 83, cancer researcher, retired U. of Pa. Grad. School of Med. radiology prof., pioneer in radium & X-ray therapy; Jan. 29 in Philadelphia of leukemia incurred in his work.

Enoch Rector, 94, inventor-aide of Thomas Edison in development of phonograph, motion picture camera; Jan. 26 in New York.

Dr. Kiyoshi Shiga, 87, Japanese bacteriologist who discovered a dysentery-causing bacilli, led in development of modern medicine in Japan; Jan. 25 in Sendai.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, 69, Japanese expansionist career-diplomat, Amb. to Russia 1936-38 & Britain 1941; named Forgn. Min. in 1943 when it became apparent that Germany might lose the war, signed Japanese unconditional surrender in 1945, served 5 yrs. of 7-yr. term for war crimes; on release in 1950 helped organize Japanese Dem. Party, became Forgn. Min. 1952, helped negotiate Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty & Japanese admittance to UN; died Jan. 25 in Yugowara of heart ailment. [See Vol. XVI, p. 396D2, XV, p. 93F3]

Jim (James Howard) Shott, 61, pres. of Bluefield (W. Va.) "Daily Telegraph" & "Sunset News," GOP State Chrmn. 1944-48; Jan. 26 in Bluefield.

Tom Smith, 78, race-horse trainer (Seabiscuit, Kayak II, Jet Pilot) for Chas. S. Howard & Maine Chance Farm; Jan. 23 in Glendale, Calif.

William P. Snow, 75, Globe Ticket Co. pres. 1900-51; Jan. 24 in West Chester, Pa.

Otto Stahl, 85, German-born founder of Stahl-Meyer, Inc., meat packers; Jan. 27 in Stamford, Conn.

Harry J. Tuthill, 71, comic strip cartoonist ("The Bungle Family"); Jan. 25 in St. Louis.

Avra Milvin Warren, 63, U.S. career diplomat, Amb. to Turkey 1953-56, State Dept. Latin Amer. affairs expert, ex-Amb. to Pakistan, Panama, Dominican Republic; Jan. 23 in Dallas, Tex. [See Vol. XVI, p. 67E3]

Edward Locke Williams, 65, dir. U.S. Operations Mission to Spain 1953-55; Jan. 19 in Madrid of heart ailment.

Gen. Georgi F. Zakharov, 59, cmndr. 2d White Russian Army in World War II offensive drive to Poland, Germany; Jan. 26 (reported Jan. 29), Moscow.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Maserati 2,500, won the City of Buenos Aires Grand Prix individual race Jan. 27. [See pp. 24G2, 16B1] . . . **Golf:** Jimmy Demaret of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. won the $15,000 Thunderbird tourney in Palm Springs, Calif. for $2,000 first prize by defeating Mike Souchak & Ken Venturi in a playoff Jan. 28. Al Watrous, 57, of Birmingham, Mich. won the Senior PGA title, for $1,000, by defeating Bob Stupple in a playoff Jan. 28 in Dunedin, Fla. Betsy Rawls won the $5,000 Lake Worth (Fla.) women's open Jan. 27, for $900. Ann Quast of Marysville, Wash. won the Doherty's women's amateur tourney Jan. 27 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. [See p. 24G2-A3] . . . **Horse racing:** Louis Rowan's Spinney, a 25-1 shot with Willie Harmatz up, won the $170,230 Santa Anita Maturity in Arcadia, Calif. Jan. 26, for $93,870. [See p. 24A3] . . . **Speed skating:** Ken Bartholomew, 36, of Minneapolis & Bob Snyder, 30, of Detroit tied in the men's event, and Mary Maland of Minneapolis won the women's event in the U.S. outdoor championships ending Jan. 27 in St. Paul, Minn. [See Vol. XVI, p. 40E1] . . . **Swimming:** John Devitt of Australia exceeded world long-course records in swimming the 100-meter freestyle in 56.6 sec. & the 100-yd. freestyle in 49.1 sec. in Brisbane Jan. 28. [See p. 24B3] . . . **Tennis:** Australian championships in Melbourne—Ashley Cooper, 20, of Australia won men's singles over Neale Fraser of Australia, and Shirley Fry of St. Petersburg, Fla. won women's singles over Althea Gibson of N.Y. Jan. 28; Lew Hoad & Fraser won men's doubles Jan. 25; Misses Fry & Gibson won women's doubles Jan. 26. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 439D3, 423A3] . . . **Track:** Fred Dwyer of East Orange, N.J. won the 2-mi. feature of the Mass. KC games in Boston Jan. 19, George King of Boston the mile run in the "Phila. Inquirer" indoor meet Jan. 25, and John Macy, Polish refugee representing the U. of Houston, the feature 2-mi. run in the "Washn. Star" indoor meet Jan. 26. Hungarian refugee Laszlo Tabori finished 2d to Dwye & 3d to King and dropped out of the Washington race due to illness. [See Vol. XVI, p. 415C3]

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Louis R. Perini resigned as pres. o the NL Milwaukee Braves to becom bd. chrmn. Jan. 26. Joseph Cairnes previously exec. vice pres., succeede Perini as club pres. [See Vol. XVI, p 327C3; XIII, 88F] . . . **Sunny Jim Bot tomley,** 56, of Sullivan, Mo., ex-St Louis (NL & AL) & Cincinnati firs baseman, was signed by the NL Chi cago Cubs as a scout Jan. 26. . . . **Emmett Kelly,** formerly star clown o Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Baile Circus, was signed by the NL Brook lyn Dodgers Jan. 28 to entertain a ball games. [See Vol. XVI, p. 239F2] . . . **Jackie Robinson's** voluntary retirement from baseball, which nul lified his trade to the N.Y. Giant for $30,000 & pitcher Dick Littlefield was filed with NL Hq. in Cincinnat Jan. 16. [See p. 8G2] . . . **Art Larsen** amateur tennis star left partially para lyzed by injuries received in a moto scooter accident, received $13,000 fron a benefit tennis program staged b leading pros & amateurs in New Yor Jan. 11. [See Vol. XVI, p. 392B3] . . **U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn.'s** exec. com meeting in Chicago Jan. 19, authorize appointment of a committee to stud the possibility of letting pros & ama teurs compete together in "open" ten nis tournaments. [See Vol. XVI, p 156B3] . . . **Alex Hannum,** 31, re placed player Slater Martin as St Louis coach in the NBA Jan. 2 [See p. 16A2] . . . **Ted Atkinson,** 4 winner of 3,485 races in 20 yrs. as jockey (3d to John Longden's 4,9 & Eddie Arcaro's 3,801), was cite Jan. 21 at Santa Anita (Arcadia Calif.) to receive the 1957 Geo. Wool Meml. Jockey Award.

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. con vention, meeting in St. Louis, adopte rules Jan. 11 to (1) limit an athlete financial help from all sources, whe based partly on his athletic ability, t "commonly accepted educational ex penses," and (2) let colleges pa transportation for a prospective ath lete to make one visit to a campus Prof. Frank N. Graham of Drake U succeeded Jess Neely of Rice Inst. a NCCA pres. [See p. 16D1] . . . **Tenle Albright,** 20, of Newton, Mass., pre medical student at Radcliffe Colleg announced her retirement from cham pionship figure skating competitio Jan. 19 to enter Harvard Medica School next fall. [See Vol. XVI, p 96A2] . . . **Terry Sawchuck,** 27, Bosto goalie in the Natl. Hockey League, wa suspended Jan. 17 after he had qu the club on grounds that a recent il ness left him unfit to play. [See Vo XV, p. 196D2]

Jim Owens, 30, asst. Texas A&M football coach, was named U. of Was head coach Jan. 21. [See Vol. XVI, 432G3] . . . **Phil Dickens,** 42, W oming coach, was named Indiana head football coach Jan. 19. [See Vo

Jan. 25 by the Knoxville, Tenn. board of review [see Vol. XVI, p 304D3]. Detroit Police Comm. Edward S. Piggins Jan. 18 banned sale of John O'Hara's novel "Ten North Frederick" in Detroit on grounds that it contained obscenities, but the Detroit Public Library continued to circulate the book. [See Vol. XV, p. 395E1] . . . **Frank Lloyd Wright,** 87, disclosed Jan. 26 in Santa Barbara, Calif. that he had been engaged to plan & build an opera house in Baghdad, Iraq starting in March. [See Vol. XVI, p. 196D3] . . . **Whooping crane** population based on a survey in the birds' wintering grounds in Texas totaled 24 (plus 3 in captivity), the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service reported Jan. 25. [See Vol. XVI, p. 180F3] . . . **Tanganyika** Govt. established a memorial museum in Kwihara Jan. 25 in the hut where Henry Morton Stanley, "N.Y. Herald" reporter, prepared for his trip to Lake Tanganyika that resulted in the rescue of Dr. David Livingston, Scottish explorer & missionary, in 1872.

NEW BOOKS

At Whatever Cost: The Story of the Dieppe Raid. By R. W. Thompson. Tragic World War II Allied raid on German-held coastal town seen as rehearsal for Normandy invasion. Jan. 24. (Coward-McCann, 215 pp., $3.50)†

Background to Glory: The Life of George Rogers Clark. By John Bakeless. Biog. of Revolutionary War hero who fought British & Indians in West, was maligned by his countrymen. Jan. 28. (Lippincott, 386 pp., $6)†

Citadel: The Story of the U.S. Senate. By William S. White. Anecdotes dealing with history & many institutions of Senate as well as individual Senators. Jan. 9. (Harper, 274 pp., $3.75)†

The Day The Money Stopped. By Brendan Gill. Young man given to high living returns home to pick up his inheritance, only to find he has already spent it. Jan. 25. (Doubleday, 193 pp., $2.95)*

Disaster at Dundee. By John Prebble. Account of 1879 Scottish railroad disaster brought about by collapse of seemingly indestructible but faulty bridge. Jan. 10. (Harcourt, Brace, 242 pp., $4)†

The Echo of Greece. By Edith Hamilton. Glory that was 4th century B.C. Greece also carried seeds of its own destruction. Jan. 10. (Norton, 224 pp., $3.95)†

The Etruscan. By Mika Waltari. Transl. by Lily Leino. Adventures of early Greek warrior in war & love. Jan. 2. (Putnam, 381 pp., $4.50)†

Father Juniper and the General. By James Norman. Spiritual battle for Mexican village's soul between priest & materialist general. Jan. 16. (Morrow, 254 pp., $3.75)*

The Great Chain of Life. By Joseph Wood Krutch. Ex-Columbia U. literature prof. discourses on wonders & beauties of wildlife. Jan. 8. (Houghton, Mifflin, 227 pp., $3.75)†

The Last Parallel. A Marine's War Journal. By Martin Russ. How young soldier lived through bitter Korean fighting, what he read & what he thought. BOMC Jan. choice. Jan. 3. (Rinehart, 333 pp., $3.95)†

The Letters of William Blake. Edited by Geoffrey Keynes. Letters from mystic British poet to patrons & friends. Jan. 22. (Macmillan, 261 pp., $10)†

The Life of Lady Wortley Montagu. By Robert Halsband. Biog. of 18th century wit who was unlucky though prolific lover, helped introduce smallpox inoculations to England. (Oxford, 313 pp., $7)†

A Light for Fools. By Natalia Ginzburg. Transl. by Angus Davidson. Interplay between 2 families & children growing up in Fascist Italy. Jan. 4. (Dutton, 256 pp., $3.95)*

Our Revels Now Are Ended. By Carl Jonas. Beautiful, psychotic woman's trial by marriage & psychiatry. Jan. 9. (Norton, 343 pp., $3.75)*

Pirate: Rascals of the Spanish Main. By A. B. C. Whipple. Tales of Caribbean pirates. Jan. 24. (Doubleday, 285 pp., $4.50)†

Raising Demons. By Shirley Jackson. Joys & horrors in assisting growth of 4 young children. Jan. 2. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 310 pp., $3.50)†

The Road to Miltown, or Under the Spreading Atrophy. By S. J. Perelman. Humorous essays & remembrances, most of which appeared in "The New Yorker." Jan. 21. (Simon & Schuster, 273 pp., $3.50)†

The Seven Caves. By Carleton S. Coon. Archeological explorations in many parts of the world. Jan. 7. (Knopf, 338 pp., $5.75)†

A Small Fire. By Gladys Schmitt. Love between voice teacher & well-known pianist is marred by disturbing factors in both their backgrounds. Jan. 18. (Dial, 343 pp., $3.50)*

Stopover: Tokyo. By John P. Marquand. Mr. Moto & U.S. intelligence officer vs. Communists in postwar Japan. Jan. 21. (Little, Brown, 313 pp., $3.95)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATRE

Opened

A Clearing in the Woods. Arthur Laurents' play about young neurotic woman who tries to make peace with past. Staged by Joseph Anthony. Presented by Roger L. Stevens & Oliver Smith. With Kim Stanley, Anne Pearson, Barbara Myers, Onslow Stevens, Joan Lorring, Pernell Roberts, Robt. Culp. Jan. 10 at Belasco. (0-7-0)§

The Hidden River. Play by Ruth & Augustus Goetz based on Storm Jameson's novel about post-World War II French family driven to search for unwitting murderer in their midst. Staged by Robt. Lewis. Presented by Martin Gabel & Henry Margolis. With Robt. Preston, Lili Darvas, Gaby Rodgers, David King-Wood, Peter Brandon, Jack Bittner, Dennis King, Tonio Selwart. Jan. 23 at Playhouse. (6-1-0)§

Measure for Measure. 4-week revival of Shakespeare's comedy by Amer. Shakespeare Festival Theatre. Staged by John Houseman & Jack Landau. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Nina Foch, Arnold Moss, Patrick Hines, Richard Waring, Hiram Sherman, Norman Lloyd, Morris Carnovsky, Jacqueline Brooks, Richard Easton, Nancy Wickwire. Jan. 23 at Phoenix. (7-0-0)§

The Potting Shed. Play by Graham Greene in which unhappy hero tries to fathom why his near-suicide in adolescence has left him only half alive. Staged by Carmen Capalbo. Presented by Capalbo & Stanley Chase. With Dame Sybil Thorndike, Robt. Flemyng, Leueen McGrath, Lewis Casson, Frank Conroy, Rudolph Weiss, Edna Heinemann, Jan. 29 at Bijou. (5-2-0)§

Small War on Murray Hill. Robt. E. Sherwood's Revolutionary War comedy of how British Gen. Howe was romantically prevented from winning a battle. Staged by Garson Kanin. Presented by Playwrights Co. With Leo Genn, Jan Sterling, Daniel Massey, Nicholas Joy, Stefan Schnabel, Joseph Holland. Jan. 2 at Ethel Barrymore. (2-0-5)§ Closed Jan. 12 after 13 performances.

The Waltz of the Toreadors. Jean Anouilh's comedy about general deceived both by wife & girl he planned to deceive. Staged by Harold Clurman. Produced by Robt. Whitehead. Presented by Producers' Theatre. With Ralph Richardson, Mildred Natwick, Meriel Forbes, Frieda Altman, John Stewart. Jan. 17 at Coronet. (6-0-1)§

Closed

Girls of Summer Jan. 5 (40 performances)
Good Woman of Setzuan Jan. 6 (24 performances)
Speaking of Murder Jan. 19 (37 performances)

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

CHURCH & SCHOOL

American Religious Zionist Org., an Orthodox association formed through merger of the Mizrachi Org. of Amer. (religious Zionists) & Hapoel Hamizrachi of Amer. (religious-labor org.), was organized Jan. 9-13 in Atlantic City with Rabbi Isaac Stollman of Detroit as president. . . . **Rev. John M. Corridan,** 45, noted NYC "waterfront priest" who helped rank-&-file longshoremen to rebel against racketeering in the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., was transferred at his own request Jan. 9 to the faculty of Le Moyne College (Jesuit) in Syracuse, N.Y. He had been assoc. dir. of St. Francis Xavier Labor School in N.Y. . . . **Eastern Orthodox Christmas** was observed Jan. 7. . . . **Mitsuo Fuchida,** ex-Japanese AF capt. who led the Dec. 7, 1941 raid on Pearl Harbor, arrived in San Francisco Dec. 28 as a Christian missionary to make a 6-mo. tour of the U.S. . . . **Michigan State U.** (East Lansing) received a $10 million gift, including $2 million cash & the 1,400 acre estate of the late lumberman John F. Dodge, from his widow, Mrs. Alfred G. Wilson, Jan. 3. [See Vol. XVI, p. 423A1] . . . **Classroom** construction in the U.S. in 1956 totaled a record 62,600 rooms but failed to eliminate a "grave" shortage, Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom said in a year-end report Dec. 30. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 422D3, 147G1]

OBITUARIES

I. C. Raymond Atkin, 65, Canadian-born vice-pres. & dir. of J. P. Morgan & Co., forgn. exchange expert; Jan. 25 in Summit, N. J.

James A. Blaisdell, 89, ex-pres. Claremont and Pomona Colleges; Jan. 29 in Claremont, Calif.

John J. Cavanaugh, 93, men's hat mfr., philanthropist, founder Dobbs Stores 1908, Cavanaugh Hat Shop 1928 (merged with Knox Co. 1932 to become Hat Corp. of Amer.); Jan. 24 in East Norwalk, Conn.

Helene Costello, 53, silent screen actress; Jan. 26 in Patton State Hosp., Calif. where she had been committed for narcotics addiction.

George E. Durno, 54, INS Washn. Bureau forgn. ed., White House correspondent during Coolidge, Hoover, FDR admins.; Jan. 27 in Washington.

William Eythe, 38, movie actor ("Oxbow Incident," "Song of Bernadette"), theatrical & travel film producer; Jan. 26 in Hollywood of hepatitis. [See Vol. VIII, p. 407F]

Prince Franz Maria Luitpold of Bavaria, 81, whose brother, Crown Prince Rupprecht, led unsuccessful rebellion to free Bavaria from German Republic after World War I; Jan. 25 in Munich.

Dr. William D. Frost, 89, U. of Wisconsin bacteriology prof. emeritus, early researcher on tuberculosis; Jan. 25 in Madison, Wis.

Ralph Kleinert Guinzburg, 65, pres. I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co.; Jan. 15 in New York of heart attack.

Dr. Robert Wood Keeton, 73, head of Dept. of Medicine of U. of Ill., diabetes expert; Jan. 22 in Chicago.

Ichizo Kobayashi, 84, Japanese pre-Pearl Harbor Commerce Min., post-war State Min., founder Takarazuka girls' opera troupe; Jan. 25 in Osaka.

Raymond Charles Kramer, 55, textile exec., bd. chrmn. Beldin Heminway Co. & Interstate Dept. stores, chief of Gen. MacArthur's economic & scientific section which helped democratize postwar Japanese economic life; Jan. 24 in New York.

Robert W. Lazear, 67, Wyoming Hereford Ranch mgr.; Jan. 25 in Cheyenne, Wyo.

José Linhares, 71, Brazilian Chief Justice 1945-56, Pres. for 3 mos. in 1945 after overthrow of Vargas Govt. by Gen. Dutra; Jan. 26 in Caxambu, Brazil. [See Vol. V, p. 412P]

Burkhardt resigned as pres. Jan. 25 (effective July 1) to become exec dir. of the Amer. Council of Learned Societies. . . . **Chicago Board of Trade**—Thos. E. Hosty Sr. (Sincere & Co. partner) as chrmn. Jan. 21 to succeed Julius Mayer (Continental grain Co. pres.). . . . **Columbia Broadcasting System**—Merle S. Jones became TV network pres. Jan. 1, succeeding J. L. Van Volkenburg. . . . **Columbia-Geneva Steel** (U.S. Steel div., San Fran.)—Leslie B. Worthington as pres. Jan. 15. . . . **Crane Co.** (Chicago)—Frank E. Elliott from pres. to chrmn., Neele E. Stearns as pres. Jan. 1. . . . **Doeskin Products, Inc.** (New York)—Rear Adm. Roy H. Callahan as pres. Jan. 16 to succeed Emanuel Katz, resigned. . . . **Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of the U.S.** (New York)—Ray D. Murphy, chrmn., assumed presidency when Chas. W. Dow resigned as pres. Jan. 17 due to a dispute among directors over company organization. . . . **Federal Electric Corp.** (IT&T sub., Lodi, N.J.)—Maj. Gen. Francis H. Lanahan (ret.) as pres. Jan. 7. . . **Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.** (Akron, O.)—Raymond C. Firestone, 48, son of late Harvey S. Firestone, as pres. Jan. 20 to succeed Lee R. Jackson, 65, named vice chrmn. of company board. . . . **Loew's, Inc.** (New York)—Arthur M. Loew, 60, who became chrmn. Nov. 15 & was succeeded by Joseph R. Vogel as pres., resigned Jan 8. He continued as pres. of Loew's Intl. (Vice pres. Benj. Thaw was put in charge of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio, a Loew's subsidiary, to succeed Dore Schary Dec. 4.) . . . **McCall Corp.** (publishers, New York)—Ex-Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R., Wash.), 56, was named pres. Jan. 29 with Marvin Pierce, 63, advanced to board chrmn. . . . **Missouri-Kansas-Texas. R.R.** (Chicago) Wm. N. Deramus 3d, Chicago & Gt. Western Ry. pres., resigned to become MKT pres. Jan. 8 as Donald V. Fraser, 60, became chrmn. (E. T. Reidy became Chicago & Gt. Western pres.) . . . **Natl. Sculpture Society** (New York)—Adlai S. Hardin succeeded Leo Friedlander as pres. Jan. 16. . . . **Radio Corp. of Amer.** (New York)—John L. Burns, 48, as pres. Jan. 16 to succeed Frank M. Folsom, named chrmn. of exec. com. of RCA board of directors. . . . **Skelly Oil Co.** (Tulsa, Okla.)—W. G. Skelly from pres. to chrmn., J. S. Freeman as pres. Jan. 8. . . . **Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.** (Atlanta)—Fred J. Turner from pres. to chrmn., Ben S. Gilmer to pres. Jan. 1. . . . **Universal C.I.T. Financial Corp.** (auto financing sub. of C.I.T. Financial Corp. New York)—L. Walter Lundell from pres. to chrmn. & chief exec. officer, Alan G. Rude as pres. Jan. 10. . . . **Yuba Consolidated Gold Mines** (San Francisco)—John L. McGara as pres.-gen. mgr. Jan. 9 to succeed Benj. F. Pitman Jr., resigned.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Amer. Medical Assn. sponsored a national conference of state & county medical officials in Chicago Jan. 26 to urge intensified efforts to inoculate all 108 million Americans under age 40 with Salk anti-polio vaccine. Public Health surveys showed that only 45 million of the group had received any Salk vaccine and only 9 million had received the full 3-shot inoculation. [See p. 8D1] . . . The Amer. Hospital Assn. reported in Chicago Jan. 25 that the avg. daily cost of single hospital rooms in the U.S. last year was $15.19 as against $14.14 in 1955. Average daily cost per patient in a 2-bed room: $12.16 (vs. $11.51 in 1955); in a multi-bed room: $10.58 (vs. $9.84). Rates in the 3 categories ranged highest in the Calif.-Ore.-Wash. region ($20.32, $17.05, $15.78) and lowest in the Ark.-La.-Okla.-Tex. region ($11.53, $8.96, $7.49). [See Vol. XVI, p. 319F1] . . . A Natl. Mental Health Com. report disclosed Jan. 19 showed a decrease in the number of long-term patients in U.S. state mental hospitals last year despite the fact that a record 186,000 patients were admitted. Dismissal rate in some "top state mental institutions" was said to range from 65% to 80% as against a 12.3% dismissal rate in 1945. The change was attributed to recent development of drugs & other methods for treating types of mental patients who previously could only be maintained. The report showed that avg. daily state hospital expenditure per mental patient had increased from $1.06 in 1945 to $3.26 in 1956 (vs. the Veterans Admin.'s $8.99 expenditure in 1955), and that state hospitals had 3.6 patients for every full-time employe as against a 6.8-1 ratio in 1945. [See Vol. XVI, p. 445C2] . . . Drs. Stig Akerfeldt of Stockholm, Nobel Inst. biochemist, & Leo Abood, U. of Ill. neuro-physiologist, reported at a Brain Research Fndtn. conference in Chicago Jan. 12 on research findings that indicated that an imbalance in blood chemistry was a characteristic of persons mentally ill. [See Vol. XVI, p. 445D2] . . . Dr. Irving S. Wright, prof. of clinical medicine at Cornell U. Medical Coll., reported at a Natl. Heart Inst.-Amer. Heart Assn. conference in Princeton, N.J. that anti-coagulant drugs tested on 83 Cornell patients over a 10-yr. period had reduced the danger of paralyzing brain blood clots by up to 80%, it was disclosed Jan. 21. [See Vol. XVI, p. 63A1] . . . The Medical Society of N.J.'s board of trustees issued a statement Jan. 21 opposing legalized euthanasia. 166 of the society's 6,400 physician members reportedly had joined 1,776 New York doctors in signing a pro-euthanasia petition to the N.J. legislature during a campaign led by Dr. James A. Corscaden of Columbia U. [See Vol. XII, p. 95J] . . . Dr. Winston H. Price, Johns Hopkins epidemiologist & biochemist, reported Dec. 29 in Baltimore the discovery of a Jh virus that produced effects more nearly corresponding to the common cold than any virus previously discovered. [See Vol. XVI, p. 445A3]

Other Research. Drs. Herbert Friedman, John T. Mengel & Whitney Matthews of the Naval Research Lab., reporting to an Amer. Inst. of Electrical Engrs. meeting in New York Jan. 23 on plans for the launching of a man-made earth satellite this year, said the satellite would carry instruments to check temperatures, erosion or damage to the satellite (including interior air pressure changes caused by breaks) by large & small meteors, the number of small meteors that strike the satellite harmlessly, and the intensity of ultra-violet light in outer space. Tentative plans for installation of instruments to measure also solar X-rays depended on the weight of the other equipment, including a 7-lb. battery-powered radio transmitter to relay data back to earth. [See p. 12A3; Vol. XVI, 101D3] . . . Experiments tending to disprove the principle of "conservation of parity" accepted in physics since 1925 (that a mirrored image is identical in appearance to the actual object except for reversal of left & right) were reported Jan. 15 in New York by a group of 10 Columbia U., Inst. for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.) & Natl. Bureau of Standards atomic researchers. Their report showed that behavior of certain sub-atomic particles contradicted the parity theory by behaving in a way that made it possible to distinguish the "mirrored" from the real object. The tests were originated by Drs. Tsung Dao Lee of Columbia U. and Chen Ning Yang, 35, of the IAS. Other participants: Drs. Chien Shiung Wu (regarded as world's leading woman physicist) & Richard L. Garwin, Prof. Leon M. Lederman & research asst. Marcel Weinrich of Columbia; Drs. Ernest Ambler, R. W. Hayward, D. D. Hoppes & R. P. Hudson of the NBS. [See p. 7G1-D2] . . . A UNESCO-sponsored conference of inter-American astronomers, meeting in Buenos Aires Jan. 14, chose the Chilean coast between Antofagasta & Valparaiso as the site for the first inter-American astronomical observatory in the Southern Hemisphere, to be built within 3 yrs. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 422G1, 303A1]

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Library of Congress' annual report Jan. 28 showed that it answered 59,425 Congressional & 42,617 other departmental requests through its Legislative Reference Service in 1956. Librarian L. Quincy Mumford listed the value of its collections as $2,192,830,635, its equipment as $2,500,000. [See Vol. XVI, p. 171B2] . . . **Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd,** 68, canceled a trip to the Antarctic Jan. 11 as officer in charge of the U.S. expedition's program to remain in the U.S. and prepare legislation for a Presidential commission to coordinate all polar explorations. [See Vol. XVI, p. 6E3] . . . **Brussels World's Fair of 1958** adopted Jan. 14 as its theme symbol a 360-ft.-high representation of the atomic structure of an iron crystal to be known as the Atomium. . . . **Ex-King Leopold** of Belgium, 55, was named Jan. 19 as head of a Govt. commission to study means of applying scientific progress to economic & social life—his first Govt. post since his abdication in 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 299L] . . . **The People's World,** pro-Communist San Francisco daily, announced Jan. 28 that it would become a weekly Feb. 9. Circulation of the paper was said to be less than 10,000 after having reached a peak of 20,000 in 1947. . . . **Distribution ban** on the magazines "Confidential," "Nugget," "Pix" & "Satan" was voted

AWARDS

Chemistry—Perkin Medal of Amer. Section, Society of Chemical Industry, to Dr. Glenn T. Seabord of U. of Calif. for studies adding 6 new chemical elements to list known to man; awarded Jan. 11 in New York. . . . **Mathematics**—1956 Research Corp. Award to Dr. Claude E. Shannon of Mass Inst. of Tech. & Bell Telephone Labs. for contributions to development of electronic computing machines; awarded Jan. 24 in New York. . . . **Explorations**—Gold Medal of Intl. Benj. Franklin Society to Capt. Peter Freuchen, Danish explorer of Arctic & Equatorial areas, for "service to mankind in opening new frontiers"; awarded Jan. 19 in New York. . . . **Poetry**—1956 Bollingen Prize ($1,000) by Yale Library to Prof. Allen Tate of U. of Minn. for life works; announced Jan. 13 in New Haven, Conn. $5,000 fellowship of Academy of American Poets to Dr. William Carlos Williams, physician & poet of Rutherford, N.J.; announced Dec. 28, 1956 in New York. . . . **Radio**—Edison Radio Amateur Award for public service by Friends & Associates of Radio Amateurs to Mrs. Mary Burke, operator of W3CUL in Morton, Pa., who relayed an avg. of 3,000 messages a month to servicemen overseas by Morse code; announced Jan. 25 in Washington.